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Andropov: A Soft-Spoken Manner Belied Former KGB Chief's Tough Policies

Jose Had

By Kevin Klose and Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, who died Thursday at the age of 69, had a long career at the center of the impacted, secretive Soviet pow-er structure. He came to prominence by helping engineer a notorious betrayal nearly 28 years ago and then fashioned the KGB, the Soviet secret police, into a modern and effective foreign espionage agency that throughout the 1970s proved adept at stealing Western military secrets and advanced technology

Mr. Andropov died after nearly six months of absence from public view because of an undisclosed illness. His disappearance created considerable uncertainty in the West over Soviet policy and speculation that Mr. Andropov was not really in charge. Apparently to counter this, the Soviet president was widely quoted in the Soviet press, and aides repeatedly emphasized that he was still making fundamental decisions.

Official Soviet versions of his illness concentrated on his having a cold, while foreign speculation spoke of kidney problems — one report said be had had a kidney transplant - or an ailment that affected his appearance and ability to talk. The mark of Mr. Andropov's ca-

reer was that he managed to preside over repression while creating a personal image of cool sophistica-tion. As the Soviet ambassador to Hungary during the 1956 uprising there, as KGB chief in the late 1970s when the dissident movemeot was systematically crushed, and as party general secretary, Mr. Andropov never wavered from the Kremlin's intolerance of political deviation. Yet his soft-spoken manner, his intelligence and his bespectacled eyes created an impression of reasonableness that his actions never justified.

As Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev came to symbolize their eras as Soviet leaders, Mr. . Andropov, even in his short tenure, symbolized his. It was a time of skillful Soviet manipulation of public opinion, especially in Western Europe, on the central issue of

While continuing the buildup of Soviet strategic and conventional forces, Mr. Andropov succeeded in putting the United States on the defensive in disarmament debates.

The Kremlin's intervention in Afghanistan continued, its support. for the suppression of the Solidarity trade union movement in Poland persisted and the flow of its weaponry to the Middle East widened. Still, under Mr. Andropov's direction, the Soviet Union was more successful than ever before in its history at portraving the United Aides helped Mr. Andropov as he left the Kremlin in July.

world peace.

Mr. Andropov's short 15-month tenure in the Kremlin was also a period when relations with Washington were the coolest since the tense days of the Cold War in the

Relations were already low - in large part because of President Ronald Reagan's virulent criticism of the Soviet system - when in September the shooting down by the Soviet Air Force of a civilian

the Soviet Air Force of a civilian airliner and the loss of 269 people horrified Western public opinion. The South Korean Boeing 747 disappeared on a flight from New York to Seoul on Sept. I after apparently straying into Soviet airspace. Later, the Soviet Union admitted that it is forward to stray the six of the stray of the st mitted that its air force bad shot down the plane. Soviet officials jus-tified the action by alleging that the plane was on an espionage mission, and offered no apology. The Korean airliner incident

prompted an angry meeting be-tween Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz a week later. It was the start of an autumn of steadily worsening ties.

The decline in U.S.-Soviet rela-

tions reached their most ominous two months later, when Moscow carried out its threat to the leave Geneva disarmament talks if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization went ahead with plans to de-

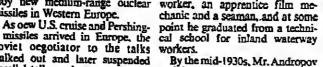
ploy new medium-range ouclear worker, an apprentice film me-missiles in Western Europe. chanic and a seaman, and at some

missiles arrived in Europe, the Soviet occotiator to the talks workers. walked out and later suspended parallel talks oo long-range weap-ons and cooventional forces. Both sets of talks on nuclear arms remained blocked up to Mr. Andropov's death.

time Mr. Andropov took over the Communist Party lendership, several commentators in the West porcreasingly sensitive positions, giv-ing the organs of state security at any time since the days of Stalin.

dictions, Mr. Andropov did not liament. turn out to be a reformer in any significant respect. He did attempt to reduce corruption, improve work habits and bolster the economy. But all these were results of his zeal for orderliness, rather any commitment to change

Of his early life, little is known for certain. He was born June 15, ner circle. 1914, near Stavropol in the Caocais said to have been a telegraph



had become active politically, at first as a shipyard organizer for the Komsomol or Young Communist League. By 1938 he was first secretary of the Komsomol in the Yaro-It was one of the major ironies of slavi region, corribeast of Moscow, recent political history that at the and in 1939, at 25, he became a

regular Communist Party member.
When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Mr. Andropov trayed him as something of a liberal was a rising party functionary in in Soviet terms. This reputation for Karelin, along Finland's eastern relative moderation endured even border. He spent 11 years there, after Mr. Aodropov promoted from 1940 to 1951, apparently beafter Mr. Andropov promoted from 1940 to 1951, apparently belong-time KGB operatives to incoming a protege of Otto Kuusinen, the party leader in the Karelian republic, and advancing to the more influence over Soviet life than republic's Communist Party Central Committee and a seat on the lo fact, despite many expert pre-Supreme Soviet, the nominal par-In 1951, Mr. Kuusinen, by then a

member of the Polithuro, brought Mr. Andropov to Moscow, where be became head of a political department serving the Central Com-mittee. It was his first role at the center of Soviet power, under the eyes of Nikita S. Khrushchev's in-Mr. Andropov was 42 when his

sus, the son of a railroad worker. At first major test suddenly burst various times from 1930 to 1932 he upon him, ft was the autumn of 1956 and he was Soviet ambassador to Hungary when an anti-Communist uprising brought former Prime Minister Imre Nagy to power in Budapest. A new coalition government declared Huogary neutral and non-Communist and withdrew from the oewly formed Warsaw Pact, Faced with the crisis, Mr. An-

dropov led tense secret Soviet efforts to set up a counter-regime under Janos Kador, who is still Hungary's leader. Mr. Kadar appealed for Soviet intervention and Soviet troops and tanks, moving in against determined resistance by Hungarians, retook Budapest in bloody fighting.

Mr. Nagy sought sanctuary in the Yugoslav Embassy. After assurances from Soviet emissaries led by Mr. Andropov, he left the chancery believing the Soviet guarantees of his personal safety. But he was seized, taken to Romania and later brought back to Hungary. where he was tried for treason and In March 1957, Mr. Andropov

was transferred to Moscow. In what could only be viewed as a warning to the Kremlio's restive bloc pariners, be was promoted to head the Soviet Central Committee's Department of Relations with Communist Parties in Power — the In this role, be traveled frequent-

ly throughout Eastern Europe and



Yuri V. Andropov, second from left, helped to carry the coffin of Leonid I. Brezhnev in November 1982. In front of him is Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov; second from right is Konstantin U. Chernenko and at far right is Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

to prevent the Chinese-Soviet split. Even in 1968, after he had moved to the KGB, Mr. Andropov was at Leonid I. Brezhnev's side in the crisis meetings leading up to the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czecho-

Although be had advanced under Khrushchev, Kremlin observers in the West believed that Mr. Andropov's true patron - his "hairy arm," as Russians call influential power brokers - was Mikhail A. Suslov, who for nearly 30 years after Stalin's death in 1953 served as the Kremlin's hardline conservative ideologist.

Supporting this view was the fact that in May 1967, when Brezhnev moved against a Khrushchev boldover who headed the KGB, Vladimir U. Semichastny, he chose Mr. Andropov as the oew chief of the secret police. The move was a cru-Brezhnev's power under the nutelage of Mr. Suslov.

lo a series of extraordinary moves six years later, Brezhnev completed this process. Io April 1973, Mr. Andropov, together with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko, were elevated to full voting membership in the ruling

Not since Stalin's era had a KGB chief been a full Politburo member, and not since Khrushchev's early years had the foreign and defense ministers been full members of the inner circle. When Marshal Grechko died a few years later his successor, Dmitri F. Ustinov, assumed full Politburo status. Thus Brezhnev set in place the important his own departure.

oot warm, ties to Brezhnev. For shal Ustinov and Mr. Andropov, years the KGB chief lived in an there seemed to be genuine apartment one floor above Brezh- warmth, befitting the two men who ney's at 24 Kutuzovski Prospekt in had the most in common as heads Moscow, On the floor below Brezh- of the most powerful segments of nev lived Interior Minister Nikolai A. Shchelekov, who ran the uni- and the political police. formed national militia. With so many top leaders in residence, the smiles and wry expressions relieved large apartment building was an otherwise remote cast to his heavily guarded.

Most weekdays when he was oot vacationing on the Black Sea. Brezhnev could be easily spotted in the front passenger seat of his shiny black Zil limousine, speeding to and from the Kremlin. But Mr. Andropov remained an elusive figure, his comings and goings to the forbidding KGB headquarters at the Lubyanka in Dzerzhinsky cial step in the consolidation of . Square near the Kremlin virtually unspotted by Westerners.

Befitting a Soviet espiooage leader, Mr. Andropov had little contact with Westerners. About the only time be could be seen in person was at Kremlin sessions of the Supreme Soviet several times a year, Foreign correspondents spent long intervals peering through bin-oculars from the second-floor press gallery at the end of the ornate meeting hall for clues to the attitudes and relationships of the handful of old men who ran the Throoghout Brezhoev's later

years. Mr. Andropov sat in the last, topmost row of the leadership, with Marshal Ustinov and Mr. Gromyko oext to him. Amid the stolid, closed visages of the Soviet leader-

triumvirate that would rule after ship this trio was striking for the animation of their private conver-Mr. Andropov forged close, if sations. Especially between Marthe Soviet hierarchy, the military

> Mr. Andropov's occasional face, which was marked by a promment nose, full angular chin and pale, heavily bidded eyes obscured behind slightly tinted spectacles.

> national topics. Still, there was little clue during his 15-year stint that his views about the need for interguard the country against dangerous Western ideas of free speech and democratic pluralism were any different from those of Mr. Suslov. Mr. Andropov, however, proved

> far more adept than his predecessors at shaping totalitarian repressions in a way that would oot weaken the state's control over Soviet society but for the most part would evade severe Western condemnation of those repressions. Mr. Andropov's more sophisticated leadership of the security

> system came at a time when the Brezhnev Kremlin was establishing détente and rapprochement with the West as its guiding foreign policy goal.

writers throughout the 1970s, Mr. frailty and prolonged illness soon Andropov's KGB for the most part created new anxieties and new adopted a policy of banishing sucb jockeying for the succession.

dissidents to the West. This softened the Kremlin's repressive image while effectively eliminating dissenting voices from the cultural

The most famous exile of this era was Alexander Solzhenitsyn, but dozens of other creative artists were banished as well. The continuing impoverishment of Soviet culture is one of the many prices the Soviet security system under Mr. Andropov as KGB chief and

Kremlin leader was willing to pay to maintain docility within the pop-

Such leniency, however, was denied to a top Soviet scientist, Andrei D. Sakharov. Although a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the team that developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb. Mr. Sakharov, who was awarded the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize for his human rights work, was exiled without trial in 1980 to the city of Gorky, where foreign correspondents could oo longer reach him. Soviet officials said repeatedly that Mr. Sakharov would not be allowed to leave the country because, as a scientist, he was subject to security restrictions.

Mr. Andropov's final climb to the pinnacle of Soviet power was swift. When Soviet troops entered Afghanistan io December 1979, he was sooo identified as one of a small "quick reaction group" that oversaw operations there.

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In May 1982, after the death of his patron Mikhail Suslov, Mr. Andropov was named to his vacancy on the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and two days later be stepped down as head of the KGB, breaking a link that many Westerners thought had barred him from eligibility for the top rung.

In the last six mouths of Brezh-He occasionally spoke out, as nev's life, Western Kremlinologists KGB chief, on national and interdiscerned a backstage power strug-gle between Mr. Andropov and Brezhnev's closest follower, Konstantin U. Chernenko, But when nal vigilance and surveillance to Brezhnev died, in November 1982, the struggle, if any, was brief. Inside the Kremlin, behind rows

of massed troops, the Central Committee swiftly approved Mr. Andropov's comination as general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. The official announcement said that the comination was made by Mr. Chernenko, and that the vote was unanimous. Western analysts deduced that the support of Mr. Gromyko and, particularly, Marshal Ustioov was decisive. But uncertainty still prevailed.

While Mr. Andropov started the last phase of his career on an apparently strong oote by weeding out party and government officials Faced with unrepentant activist suspected of corruption, his own

Andropov Dies After 6-Month Public Absence

(Continued from Page 1)

plicit program of action," it said. The Communist Party would "continue perseveringly and purpose-fully to pursue these policy lines. Mr. Andropov's time in office

was far briefer than that of his predecessors. Vladimir I. Lenin, Josef Stalin, Nikita S. Khrusinchev and Brezhnev. The announcement of his death:

which interrupted solemn music, said that Mr. Andropov had died at 4:50 P.M. Moscow time Thursday. Failing health dogged Mr. Andropov almost from the start of his 455-day career as the top Soviet leader. By mid-1983, Western ana-lysts began to regard him as an interim leader with limited time to put his stamp on Soviet history and

increase his power base in the vast party apparatus.

West said that he had recently

making decisions.

Time after time be failed to meet

The party had "a clear and ex- chill or a cold. Some reports in the meeting of the Supreme Soviet, or Mr. Andropov, an austere intelcominal parliament.

obligatory for a Soviet leader.

Relations were further strained when on Sept. 1 the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean jetliner with the loss of 269 lives.

Until the medical report was He stayed away from the Commu- enough authority to move away res and promoting the creative published Friday, Mr. Andropov's nist Party Central Committee Pleactivity of the masses."

published Friday, Mr. Andropov's nist Party Central Committee Pleactivity of the masses."

published Friday, Mr. Andropov's our in late December and from a defensive stance.

> The events were considered Operating behind the scenes, Mr.

Andropov appeared to keep a firm hand on party affairs, although the momentum of his economic reforms slowed and Soviet foreign policy showed signs of drift.

marked by a deterioration of relations with the United States and the rupture of talks between the superpowers on limiting both strategic and medium-range ouclear

Diplomats said it could be some

lectual whose rule was marked by an ideological and cultural crackdown, managed despite his illness to continue building up his support in the middle and upper reaches of the party.

He replaced at least nine Brezhoev appointees in prime positions as Central Committee secretaries and organized the replacement of about 20 percent of the party secretaries in the provinces.

Diplomats said Mr. Andropov's

most significant achievement in his brief stewardship of the Kremlin could be the installation of an inner eadership group of younger men-

One of these could be destined for the leadership if the Politburo decides that it oeeds a younger and more vigorous chief (Reiders, AP, UPI)

Andropov's Rule Was the Briefest Of the 5 Leaders

LONDON - Yuri V. Andropov, the lifth official leader

by official Soviet chronologies do oot include Georgi M. Malenkov, who was party and government leader for one week io March 1953. He had appeared likely to succeed Stalin but lost a power struggle with Khru-

to the provinces in 1957 but now lives on an old-age pension in Moscow. He was 82 last month.

Khrushchev was the only Soviet leader oot to remain in power until his death.

the 1917 revolution have been: Lenin, ruled from 1917 until his death in 1924 at age 53; Stalin, 1924-53, age 73; Khrushchev, 1953-1964, died in 1971 at age 76; Brezhnev, 1964-1982, age 75; Mr. Andropov, 1982-1984, age 69.

To Suffer Heart Attack

tion said Friday.

from various pro-Western groups, said the information had come from Moscow. It said ber life was in danger since she had refused to enter a hospital because Mr. Sakharov, in internal exile in the town of Gorki, was not allowed to accom-

Better Ties Unlikely Soon (Continued from Page 1)

they said.

Moscow also made some progress in pushing its argument that British and French nuclear forces constituted a strategic threat to Soviet territory and should be included in nuclear arms-control talks. Western defense experts said that with the U.S.-Soviet talks on

limiting both medium-range and, strategic onclear weapons suspended, Mr. Andropov's death appeared to ensure cootinued Soviet refusal to return to bargaining. It is possible, they added, the Kremlin might now be headed by a

less cautious leader than Mr. Andropov, although the immediate prospect was for no change.
The only thing we can expect

for now is a continuation of mertia and a cautious policy," the Royal Institute specialist commented. However, be said, "A new genera-tion might be more activist, might start to bring things in a bead, might do something incautious. After breaking off the medium-range missile talks with the United States in November and suspend-

ing strategic arms oegotiations the following month, the Soviet Union said it was reviewing all-the issues involved in nuclear weapons con-trol. Mr. Andropov died with no sign that the review was completed Some Western diplomats said the Kremlin would probably be in

no hurry to reassess policy toward the United States until after the U.S. presidential election-

The only indication of an im-proved East-West climate has been Soviet agreement to resome NATO-Warsaw Pact talks next month on the reduction of cooven tional troops in Central Europe There are also increasing Western hopes of progress this year toward a global ban on chemical wespons.

However, the current Soviet view was signaled last month by the foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, who accused the Reagan adminis-tration of "thinking in terms of war and acting accordingly."

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receive your order.

The Successor: 2 Stand Out (Continued from Page I) Leningrad for 13 years before be moved to Moscow last June to take

over one of the influential posts as a Central Committee secretary. Mr. Romanov's political strength is built upon his success in building up Leningrad's industries into some of the most modern and efficient in the country. . Mr. Romanov is known as an

ists and has the reputation of being vehemently anti-Western. "If Mr. Gorbachov were to take over, one could reckon with a reasonable and flexible Soviet leader who would be too concerned with internal problems to get very involved in foreign adventures," a Western diplomat said. "If it were Romanov, the West might find itself dealing with a very tough man ready to make a much stronger challenge to the United States."

and Mr. Gorbachov rest on two assumptions about the attitudes of the top party hierarchy.

The first is that that after two ailing leaders in Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov they will now look for a younger and healthier party chief

The strengths of Mr. Romanov

who can project a vigorous image.
The second is that during only 15 was able to build up his power base sically loyal to his own course which Me Canada which Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Romanov both are - would be able to

take over after him.

dergone a kidney transplant.

The illness forced Mr. Andropov to retire from pubbic view last August, two months after he consolidated his hold on power with his appointment as president. It took Brezhnev, who died at 75, 13 years to establish himself in both posts.

Although Mr. Andropov was known to be ailing, the Kremlin issued a series of statements and speeches bearing his name, and officials continued to insist until the end that he was functioning and

visiting foreign dignitaries, or met them ont of public view.

He missed two celebrations of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Nov. 5 and Nov. 7.

Mr. Andropov's tenure was

Reagan Sends Condolences; Shultz Says Dialogue Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

leader be had oever met.

pov group wield the power to block presidential candidates and mem-Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Romanov, bers of Congress said Mr. Reagan

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic frontambassador to Moscow, said in a runner, said, "With the deteriora-tion of U.S.-Soviet relations. I beinterview Friday that he believed the choice would be Mr. Cherlieve the president should go to the funeral ... to signal the Soviet Union and the world that be will

terim leader, but analysis say this ocratic candidates, made similar Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, a senior Republi-

dent Reagan and I hope be does not miss it."

Henry A. Kissinger said in a televisioo interview from London, "I do not think Ronald Reagan should go to Moscow six months after the shootdown of the Korean airliner, three months after they walked out of all [arms] talks. I think it would show an eagerness that would be inappropriate for the occasion."

Some Soviet affairs experts, such

as Dmitri Simes of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, suggested that former President Richard M. Nixoo would be the best choice to represent the United States if the Reagan administration was really interested in opening a more constructive dialogue with Moscow. These analysis cootended that

Mr. Reagan is mistrusted by the Soviet leadership. Many of these experts said they saw little prospect for an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations in the oext year or so.

Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m. Evening

> RADIO KLOY 92.8 FM, Paris English-language station.

from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

PARIS - Yelena Bonner, wife of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, has suffered her second heart attack in two months, the International Resistance Organiza-

17:00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC 18:00 CANDID CAMERA 18-25 MOVIN' ON 19:15 CINEMA GREATS:

CAMERA! ACTION 18:55 YOUNG RAMSAY 19:45 BEST OF BOTH WORLDS 21:00 THE DANCE GOES ON 21:55 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC

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The organization, which acts as a clearing house for information

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THE STORY OF WRITING 22,00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPES THE UKWASATELLITE.



Konstantin U. Chernenko

nal party conflict even though the party leaders have had weeks to

pare for it. If the opponents of the Androanalysts believe they may give their backing to Mr. Chernenko, who was once Brezhnev's protegé. Malcolm Toon, a former U.S.

nenko. "I think they will go with a member of the old guard," he said. After losing the leadership to Mr. Andropov, Mr. Chernenko remained the official No. 2 in the Kremlin, but has lost influence, A lackluster public speaker of uncertain health, Mr. Chernenko

could be oo more than another in-

would give time for his supporters to groom a younger successor.

Another possible scenario is a these assumptions may not be as firm as they appear. They say the succession may well provoke inter
out behind the scenes political deadlock in which a neu-

the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Mr. Andropov, who died Thursday and whose death was anoounced by Moscow on Friday. Mr. Shultz said the Soviet govern-ment bad not officially obtilied the United States of the arrangements for the funeral. When they did, he said. Mr. Reagan would decide who would represent the United

But a senior official in Washington said at a news briefing it was "unlikely" that Mr. Reagan would make the trip for the funeral of a

The consensus in Washingtoo was that Vice President George Bush and Mr. Shultz would head the delegation. Some Democratic should do so in order to improve relations between Washington and

now pursue every opportunity for Senators John Glenn of Ohio and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolioa and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, all Dem-

Daily News in English with highlights from the international **Herald Tribune**

of the Soviet Union, ruled for a far briefer period than did any

of his predecessors. The five leaders recognized

Mr. Malenkov was banished

Official Soviet leaders since

Sakharov's Wife Said

SALITATIONS TELEVISION

20:30 ALL STAR WRESTLING

De Kooning Won Freedom Bit by Bit

By John Russell New York Times Service

N EW YORK — The retrospec-tive exhibition of paintings. drawings and sculptures by Willem de Kooning that can be seen at the Whitney Museum through Feh. Io has been both written up and talked up. The purpose of this article is oot primarily to review the exhibition but to discuss one or two of the questions that it raises. Some of these have to do with de Kooning himself. Others relate to the problem of what museums are to do about artists who rank as national treasures and are yet still to

full activity.

Two things distinguish de Kooning from most of the ambitious younger artists who are all set to step into his shoes. One is that, as a very young man to Rotterdam, he was educated in depth and at length in every imaginable department of his trade. He was trained to draw from the oaked model, to know every human muscle by name, to handle classical perspective and to tell one color theory from another. He also learned how to make architectural renderings, to simulate wood graining, and many another useful skill. He won medals, and he deserved them, for he could do just what he wanted in art, and just about what anyone else would ever ask him to do.

Rotterdam at that time was oot a second-rate covironment. With Piet Mondrian, Theo van Doesburg and their colleagues in the De Stijl movement in the heyday of their achievement, the Netherlands was oot at all a backwater. When de Kooning took the boat to the United States at the age of 22 in 1926 he was both an accomplished artistcraftsman and a man with a firsthand knowledge of avant-garde art, design and architecture in Europe. Lodged in a boardinghouse for Dutch seamen in Hoboken, he could look across the Hudsoo River and know for certain that with his perfected skills he would oot starve in Manhattan.

The second relevant thing about Willem de Konning is, however, that he did not have a one-man show in New York until he had of 1939, a set for the Ballets Russes bath." de Moote Carlo. He was known to
many of the most discerning people
Thomas B. Hess, likewise, had
precisely the way with words that

around - the dance critic Edwir Denby, the photographer Rudy Burckhardt, the art critic Clement Greenberg and, among painters, Arshile Gorky, John Graham and many another. But he did not go out for fame and fortuce.

Something in de Kooning's general attitude at that time may in fact remind us of what Edgar Degas said when someone said of a younger painter in Paris that he had "arrived." "Io my day," said Degas, "we did oot arrive." Admittedly the 1930s were not the easiest period in which to "arrive" as a painter in New York. But even when that is taken into account there remains something wonderfully hesitant and uncertain about de Kooning's progress as a painter. He was to oo hurry to sort himself out, still less to arrive.

After oearly half a century anyone can recognize both the delicate human insights and the oo-less-delicate sense of color that are the mark of the group of portraits that opens the Whitoey show. Working with pinks and khakis and terra cottas, de Kooning did not attempt to fix his sitters ooce and for all, as hravura portraitists have dooe throughout history. They look as if they had just stopped by for a mo-ment, and we believe in them, as we believe in de Kooning himself, as people whose development has oot come to an end

He was quite specific on this point, even as late as 1952. Two years before that he had painted he might have been expected to have some firm ideas about exactly where he sat, But not at all: In a talk that he gave at the Artists Chih in New York he said that "Some painters, tocluding myself, do oot care what chair they are sitting on. It does not have to be a comfort-

When his almost too-celebrated paintings of women were first seen in the early 1950s, many visitors were thrown by what seemed their loog, voluptuous and sometimes been there for 22 years. He sup-ported himself, meanwhile, by odd jor historian of Renaissance paintjobs of many kinds — house paint- tog, Leo Steinberg, to write in Arts should never be forgotten. To a ing, window designs for a shoe magazioe that "de Kooning's degree not often recognized, his store, carpentry, furniture design, 'Woman' is no more distorted than work is a dictionary of how people murals for speakeasies, a mural dealightning bolt is a distorted arrow in our time looked, dressed, ate and sign for the New York World's Fair or a rainstorm a distorted shower



page. He could sum up his historical positioo in a few lines. "De Kooning," he wrote in 1972, "has never been an Action Painter in the sense of an artist who makes gestures of the infinite - outside of history, outside of place, outside of culture. His athletic slashes of the Ingres, Cezanne, Delacroix, Uccel-

lo. . . And he is well aware of his own times, as well as of his friends Gorky, Pollock, Kline, Newman, able ooe. They are too nervous to Rothko and many others. And also find out where they ought to sit.

Of where he lives and how it looks
They do oot want to 'sit in style.' "

— the everyday routine of going to — the everyday routine of going to a shopping center and buying some coffee."

> And there is, indeed, in the headenigmatic figuration of de Kooning an element of everyday detail that work is a dictionary of how people in general carried on the daily husioess of life. From dentistry to rowboat-huilding, and from mass-market cosmetics to the look of a shirt

volvement with a 17-year-old

male page to 1973 "a scrious

егтог in jodgment." But he has

maintained that the relation-

ship was a private matter be-

"He made a mistake." a

Crane supporter said. "He did

wrong. But he's a good father, a

good hushand and an excellent

congressman, and we wouldo's

EPA Estimates Cost

Cleaning up the worst haz-

ardous waste sites around the country would cost the U.S. government \$8.4 hillion to \$16 billion, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The agency administers a \$1.6-billion "superfund" pro-gram, funded from a tax on

chemical and petrochemical

stocks, to pay for toxic waste cleanups. Enacted in 1980, the tax will expire in 1985 unless it

The agency says the Reagan

administration supports exten-

sion of the program, although it has not yet decided how long a

renewal to seek or bow much

money should be raised. Repre-

sentative James J. Florio, a New

Jersey Democrat and the chief

author of the law that created

the program, is skeptical of the

administration's intentions. He

said he released the environ-

mental agency's spending esti-mates to see if the administra-

tion woould later repudiate the

agency's findings oo how much

more is needed to clean up

Texas Baptists Cancel

Games With Catholics

A Baptist school in Dallas canceled its basketball games

with another private school af-

ter years of competitioo be-

cause officials suddenly learned

their opponents were Roman

they said they were canceling

our schedule because we had

philosophical differences," said

the Rev. Bernard Marton, head-

master of Cistercian Prepara-

"Ten days before the game

dumps.

Of Waste Cleanup

tween consenting adults.

trade him for the world."

hrings de Kooning to life oo the just back from the laundry - it's all there at the Whitney if we know where to look for it.

Something should be said of the

organization of the show - which by the way was sponsored by Warner Communications, Philip Morris and the National Endowment for the Arts. This is a threethe very large picture called "Exca-vation," which for many people is one of the great American paint-ings of all time, and at the age of 48 confrooted God. His brushmarks fronting the world the way Satan confrooted God. His brushmarks and it is designed so that paintings world suspended between the dissiberty, but always as a hard-woo emancination. He takes the art of confronting the world the way Satan Pompidou Center in Paris and the proval. They are, rather, offerings of that uniquely Russian cultural world suspended between the dissiberty, but always as a hard-woo construction. emancipation. He takes the art of sculptures. It is also designed so West and the official productions the past into account — Brueghel, that the more recent work bulks in the established theaters and very large indeed.

> drawings with paintings (or vice world tolerated but not advertised versa). The planning of the show by the state, one to which access is rules out the lyrical unity that Hess determined largely by membership was able to bring to the de Kooning and standing in that dimly defined sterdam and Londoo io 1968. It The boundaries between what the sense that sculptures, paintings, favor are as obscure and unfathom-drawings and lithographs could ahle as the tangle of the vast state speak to one another at their ease, bureaucracy. that marked the exhibition that be seen along the way.

Avant-Garde Soviet Arts Evolve Carefully theaters seem to sprout from ooth-ing in the basements of hland an aged and decrepit dragon and and factories, where poets, jazz end

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Handwritten signs marked "Exhibition" showed the way to the basement of a condescript apartment house. Many of the paintings were simply hung by string from steam pipes, their titles announced on typewritten scraps of paper glued to the wall. But as expected the intelligen-isia turned up in force, filling the small cellar with tobacco smoke

It was, after all, the first one-man exhibition by Anatoly Zverev, and many in the basement remembered when his bold canvases, austere sketches and bright graphics were viewed only in private homes, and discussed quietly. They knew the basement, too. This was the space in the Graphic Artists Union that the authorities opened to avantgarde art in the wake of the furor over the buildozing of an unofficial outdoor exhibition in 1974. In the intervening decade the gallery has become something of a home to art on the margins of the officially permissible. The show was only one of several

little-publicized events that tourists probably oever hear of and that only a relative handful of Russians manage to attend. They included the Soviet premiere of "Yellow Sound" by one of the country's leading modern composers, Alfred Shnitke. The work was first heard in France nine years ago. Word of these events spreads largely through the intelligentsia grapevine, and tickets are usually pa among friends.

None of these events is illegal or unsanctioned bot neither do they carry the stamp of government apmovie houses across the Soviet The results of this are oot alto- Union. It is a world of tiny experigether happy. It is tiresome to have mental theaters, obscure one-time to go up or down two floors to mate shows and restricted-access halls, a retrospective that he took to Am- class known as the intelligentsia. also rules out the intimacy, the authorities might ban, tolerate or

It seems sometimes that a lively David Sylvester organized for the culture survives and even thrives Arts Council of Great Britain in beneath the veneer of official uni-1977. We see at the Whitney the formity simply because the creative prose, not the poetry, of museo- drive of an educated, fertile and logy. But there are great things to endlessly curious nation will toevitably find ootlets. Experimental face unheralded at obscure film Moscow Chamber Opera, the cre-

Some of the liveliest acting in Moscow is tucked away in such little theaters, sometimes with fewer than 200 places. One, to the little-known Russian operas, West-Yugo-Zapadnyi district, is re- ern chamber operas and works by nowned for its staging of Eugene unknown young Soviet composers.

Ionesco's plays and its version of There are also the experimental Evgeny Shvarts's "Dragou," an al-legory in which townsfolk seem

ation of Boris A. Pokrovsky, 72, who also happens to be stage direc-tor for the Bolshoi Opera. At his 200-seat studio, Pokrovsky stages

stages of established theaters, and the halls and auditoriums of count-



Sergei Melkonyan's Moscow theater group rehearsing.

By Dan Day

The Associated Press

OMAHA, Nebraska — A Swiss painter and a German naturalist explored the American wil-

derness together 150 years ago brought back graphic evidence that forms an exhibition beginning a two-

"Views of a Vanishing Frontier," opening at the

Joslyn Art Museom in Omaha, includes Karl

Bodmer's watercolors and sketches of America in the

early 1830s and Indian artifacts and wildlife speci-mens collected by Prince Maximilian Alexander Phy-

Bodmer and Maximilian arrived in Boston to 1832

and began a journey that ultimately took them to western Montana. They traveled by steamboat on the Ohio River to St. Louis—then the edge of the frontier—and up the Missouri River to Fort McKenzie.

"They certainly belong to the ranks of the foremost

explorers of the American West," said Dr. Joseph

year United States tour Sunday.

apartment blocks, jazz ensembles oppose a knight who comes to slay sembles, rock groups, salmists, bal-appear unadvertised in factory auditoriums, restricted movies sur-queue overnight for a ticket to the ers appear by private invitation sometimes as a line to attract work. ers to a dull ideological session Vladimir Vysotsky, the minensely popular balladeer who died in 1980, gained national fame largely through such random appearances. where his songs were recorded and then passed hand-to-hand across

the country.

The ways of bypassing official restrictions seem cuidless, and official restrictions seem chidless, and often the only criterion seems to be that the audience be finned. After watching Shnifke's "Yellow Sound," a Moscow writer, prond that long-suffering Soviet culture could still produce something so advanced and creative, exclaimed.

advanced and creative exclaimed, "Isn't it amazing? Just puncture one small hole through the third tarpaulin of controls and food with an eruption of creativity fundamental they who are managing to through the tarpanda of coffic seems equally the case that it thorities themselves permet alternage that is just enough to refressure without heing dangerding or provocative. At the Talking Theater, for example, director fundaments of the control of the cont on walls and in under Lyubimov (correctly in Western Europe, and resisting pressure to return to the Soviet Union unless authorities case restrictions on his theater) has been allowed to stage a tribute to Vysotsky, but only on the dates of the poet's birth and death. He has not been allowed to include it to his regular repertory. Some writers and artists who have gone beyond what is officially permissible have landed in a labor camp or-

next explorers to proceed that far up the Missouri

Bodmer sketched hundreds of towns, Indian en-

campments and tribesmen. During several extended stays at forts along the route, Bodmer converted the sketches into about 400 watercolors.

Bodiner was 23 when the trip began and Maximilian 49. The prince, from Rhemish Prussia, had a passion for nature studies that in 1815 took him through the

On his return home he published six books on the

"Views of a Vanishing Frontier" includes 123 of

Bodmer's sketches and drawings; and Maximilian's

extensive collections of Indian artifacts. It will be in

Omaha until April 8, then will go on the road through October 1985, with shows in Fort Worth, Texas, San Francisco, Washington and New York

after Lewis and Clark."

Brazilian expedition.

rain forests and jungles of Brazil.

sans he places sen servence a seightless be sheet follow teathering in white and sheets. sa crois - 77mg from America's Frontier in European Eyes usfurmag ibet as 3 suberniternieng medication Porter, curator of the Joslyn Museum's Center for Western Studies. "Maximilian and Bodmer are the appear spontanio as, these

in are long incoghi turned. por has compared Klerr's awthe Wingoo Victory. Like phiess of Samotheade at its forpoised, yet taken one off to

ON THE FAST LANE

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stomed distance. another of three shows deal with the sens substance of art. maning through February mouses plaster as Klerr does. smichires also depend on the dandso too and more related to sing than traditional monolith-Shoure in the round. Above all film he transcends his materi-

lay on Germa Rekindles Mor

ilis dark positive shapes, how-

By Michael White The Associated Press

MIT LAKE CITY — A new play has rekindled opposing as about a young German Mon who - in defiance of bit wishes — spoke on habit by the Nazis 41 years and habit by the Nazis 41 years and habener Against the Reich and Friday in Sali Lake City content of the United States

AMERICAN TOPICS

Drug Use Declines In High Schools

Drug use in American high schools remains high hut it's on the downturn, according to a natioowide survey. The annual poll of high school seniors by the University of Michigan found that the percentage of daily marijuana smokers fell hy nearly half over the past five years, to the lowest level since the U.S. government began sponsoring the surveys to 1975. The report on the 1983 grad-

uating class found that 63 percent had tried an illicit drug at least once, down from 66 percent in each of the three previous years. Nearly half acknowledged drug use in the preceding year, down 6 percent from the peak of 53 percent in 1979.

Marijuana was the most common illicit drug, with 57 percent of the seniors saying they had smoked it and 42 percent saying that they had dooe so in the past year. But the percentage of seniors using marijuana daily fell from a 1978 peak of nearly 11 percent to 5.5 percent of the 1983 graduates.

Prominent Deputies Can Conceal Guns

At least six civilian government officials, including the di-rector of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, have been made special deputy U.S. marshals so they can legally carry concealed handguns, according to the Los Angeles

Senator Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican, and Joel S. Lisker, the chief counsel of Mr. Denton's subcommittee on security and terrorism, who also is deputized and carries a pistol, refused to discuss their reasons for being armed on grounds that doing so would heighten their chances of being attacked.

Other special deputies include Louis O. Giuffrida, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coordinates federal disaster activities; Fred A. Newton 3d. that agency's efficiency expert, and Robert J. Short, chief investigator for the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Two other senators, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, and Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, had been deputized, but their ooe-year appointments lapsed and have not been renewed, according to records of the U.S. Marshals

Mr. Wick returned his hand-

guo to his agency's office of security recently, a spokesman said, "after he made a determination that he oo looger had a occd for a gun." Mr. DeConcini obtained spe

cial-deputy credentials in 1981 after being told of "information gained through informants that were was a contract on him," his press secretary, Robert W. Maynes, said. That information was re-

ceived after Mr. DcConcini appeared on a televisioo program 'and named names and pointed his finger" at the Bolivian co-caine trade, Mr. Maynes said.

Mr. Hatch decided to beeome deputized during a hardfought re-election campaign in 1982, according to his press secretary, J. Paul Smith.

2 Seek Re-election Despite Sex Scandal

Two congressmen who were censured last year for having sexual relations with teen-aged pages are seeking re-election. Representative Daniel B.



Daniel B. Crane

Crane, 48, who admitted he had sex several times with a 17-yearold female page in 1980, is seeking renomination for a fourth term in the Illinois Republican primary on March 20.

Despite the censure, Mr. Crane has retained the support of most county chairmen in his predominantly rural district. But four Democrats and a Republican are campaigning to

Representative Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, who admitted he had sex with a male page in 1973, has announced that he, too, will

Mr. Studds, 46, called his in-

tory School in the suburb of Irving.
"We thought they were merely a private school," said Stan Kiefer, haskethall coach at

Longview Christian Academy. "We didn't know they were "We played them when we

had a broader philosophy," Mr. Kiefer said. "Now we are just going to play Baptist schools."

White House Agrees to Discuss Defense Cuts

By Helen Dewar

coodition for other budget accom-

The maneuvering Thursday cast more doubt than before oo whether the ocgotiations will survive the political posturing that followed an inauspicious opening bargaining session between the White House and Congress oo deficit reductions

Although none of the principal the rate of growth in military personal comment. The area of growth in military spending," Mr. Wright said.

the White House terms appeared unacceptable. Thursday's events began with a

WASHINGTON - The White letter from the House majority House has agreed to discuss mili-tary spending cuts while stopping Texas, to the White House chief of short of meeting Democratic destaff, James A. Baker 3d, in which mands for action on defense as a he said an agreement on military spending cuts would have to come before consideration of other budget reductions sought by the White

Domestic spending cuts "can be considered, along with tax-loop-hole closers and other revenuecode reforms, after first we have made a convincing demonstration of the seriousness of our totent by

able for comment Thursday, a spokesman for the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a of the bargaining group be devoted He also noted that Mr. O'Neill Democrat of Massachusetts, said "exclusively" to discussion of at

least \$100 billion in military spending cuts, as Democrats proposed in

the opening session.

Mr. Wright later indicated some flexibility in his position, although Senate Democrats were sticking by their demand that the White House propose specific military spending cuts at least 48 hours before they would return to the bargaining ses-

Within hours, Mr. Baker sent a "Dear Jim and Dan" letter to Mr. Wright and Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii, the Senate Democrats' representative at the talks, saying the White House was "completely agreeable" House was "completely agreeable"

Mr. Baker's letter appeared to be an effort to keep the talks from breaking up over an appearance of

But he did oot agree to discuss

could be discussed or to the de mand hy Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat of West Virginia, for advance submis-sion of a list of Pentagon savings.

"It's a meaningless commitment," said Mr. O'Neill's aide, Christopher Matthews, Noting the Senate Democrats' demand, he said, "If they don't meet that, we won't have a meeting."

"We do not view Mr. Baker's letter as a response to the criteria that Senator Byrd listed Thursa Senate Democratic aide

administration iotransigence on the military budget "exclusively" at military spending but, at the same the session. Nor did he refer to Mr. Wright's demand for agreement oo control over the talks' agenda to military matters before other issues the Democrats.



James A. Baker 3d

Swiss Socialists to Vote On Coalition Pullout

By Iain Guest International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — After weeks of pas-sionate debate, Swiss Socialists scheduled an extraordinary conference in Bern this weekend to decide whether to withdraw from the coalition government.

The decision to hold the confer-

ence was triggered by the refusal of the Swiss Federal Assembly, the legislature, to accept the Socialists' nominee for one of the two seats allotted to the party on the seven-member Federal Council, which acts as the cahinet.

Given that the nominee was a woman, Lilian Uchtenhagen, a 55year-old economist from Zurich and 14 years an assembly deputy, the action was viewed as sunb for Swiss women, who only won the vote at the federal level to 1971. The Socialist Party leadership

then proposed to pull out of the coalitioo government, which it joined in 1959. This has now been accepted by party committees and also a majority of the 1,100 local party chapters.

But as the cooference approached, passion has given way to a more sober realization that the Swiss Socialists may be in for the sort of upheaval that led to the emergence of Britain's Social Democrats from a deeply divided Labor

tion and one of the party sages, Pierre Graber, argued in a television debate on Wednesday that withdrawal would be a disaster that would plunge the party into incf-

The left-wingers have replied that the party needs a spell to oppo-sition to regain its credibility. Dur-ing the federal elections in October. the party lost 12 seats. In the last 15 years, party membership has de-clined from 72,000 to 49,000. This has happened, the left-wingers say, because the electorate sees the party as endlessly compromising to stay to power.

"We are hostage to the right-wing parties," said Jean Ziegler, a left-winger from Geneva who was one of the Socialists' most vocal deputies before he lost his seat in October, "People don't feel represented any more to Switzerland. Working people need a political party. Swiss democracy will not survive if we can't offer it."

Switzerland's Socialists were able to control their internal divisions as long as the economy flourished in the 1960s and early 1970s. But in the last seven years, according to Mr. Ziegler, 314,000 jobs have been lost in traditional industries such as watchmaking. This re-trenchment was, ironically, presided over by a popular Socialist minister of finance, Willi Rits-chard, whose death last year opened the way to Mrs. Uchtenhagen's comination to the Federal Council.

Echoing a sentiment that appears to be increasingly accepted by party right-wingers, the former president of the Swiss Confederation of the Swiss Confederat making it harder to compete in international trade. But repeated efforts by the Socialists to revise the banking laws have been rejected by their conservative partners to government, the Radical Democrats, other parties."



Lilian Uchtenhagen

the Christian Democrats and the Swiss People's Party.
Similarly, the Socialists have failed to prevent government mea-sures to reduce the budget deficit by cutting subsidies, tocreasing the

cost of public transport and freezing government salaries. On the eve of Saturday's conference opening, opinion polls sug-gested that the vote on withdrawal would be close. Either way, most observers agreed, the Socialists

Party will never be the same again. If the motion to withdraw is rejected, most predict a vote of no confidence to the party leadership and large-scale desertion by the left-wingers to a new party of op-position or to Switzerland's feminist or ecology movements. This, said one observer, would turn the Socialists into a party of the center, Left-wingers blame part of the similar to Britain's Social Democrats. A vote for withdrawal would. he said, have the opposite effect of forcing disenchanted right-wingers

> "I hope that the movement we represent will survive," Mrs. Uch-tenhagen said. "We must go on with the discussion. But at least this kind of democracy is not known to

U.S. Military Is Revising Policy on Press Coverage

By Jonathan Friendly New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Joint

Chiefs of Staff have adopted new procedures to plan for press cover-age during military operations, a Pentagoo panel has been told. The chairman of the panel, Ma-jor General Winant Sidle, retired,

and other members said Thursday the action indicated a recognition by the military that blocking press coverage of the U.S. invasion of Grenada Oct. 25 had been a misake and should not be repeated. As evidence of a shift, they also cited a Dec. 1 statement of "princi-

ples of information put out by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The statement directs military officers to make information "fully and readily available" to the public, the Congress and the The actions by Mr. Weinberger

and the military commanders were made public as the Sidle panel, had always been the Pentagon's po-which is drafting recommendations licy but that it had been frequently about press access to combat, completed four days of public hearings at Fort McNair in Washington and adjourned to discuss its recommen-

sions would be closed "because you protect the government from criticannot have free and frank discus- cism or embarrassment." sion of the issues with the press

One panel member, Colonel George Kirshenbauer, said the new

the issue did not come up until the commander of the task force made an operational decision in the field.

to keep reporters off the island.

They said later that they had approved the decision in advance. because they agreed that the com-mander could not assure the safety of reporters and because inviting them along might have premature by revealed the invasion plans.

News organizations and some members of Congress protested that the graph of the conditions are some members of congress protested.

that the curbs denied the public independent reporting about a maindependent reporting about a major military engagement. They said
the Reagan administration had
made a political decision to immimize the possibility of unfavorable
news reports if the operation failed.
The Weinberger statement, a
one-page document circulated to
senior Pentagon and service commands lays out a general philoso-

mands, lays out a general philoso-phy of access to information. Pentagon reporters said they had assumed the Weinberger policy

violated in practice.

Under the policy, information should be made available unless it is currently and validly classified and that information will not be General Sidle said the final ses- classified or otherwise withheld to The policy does not specifically.

address the issue of press acress to fighting but says the Defense Department has an obligation to provide information about its activiprocedures "will force consideration of the issue" of press access.

At the time of the invasion, according to Mr. Weinberger and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., the Armed Forces."

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> ART IN THE FAST LANE — Ten artists have been commissioned to paint murals, like this one, on walls and in underpasses of Los Angeles freeways, part of a project to spruce up the city for the summer Olympics. The artists were allowed to choose their own themes.

The Substance of Art in Rome Shows

By Edith Schloss

ROME - Paul Klerr goes

Curled, sliced, folded, feathering out, these white entities - sheets, columns, circles — spring from wall or ceiling like a chrysalis or a leaf unforling. Just as a drawing born from long meditation may appear spontaneous, these sculptures are long thought turned into bodily form.

work to the Winged Victory. Like the goddess of Samothrace it is forever poised, yet takes one off to unfathomed distance.

ing with the very substance of art, faces smooth; the relationship beall running through February, tween solids tilting and hovering is Nunzio uses plaster as Klerr does, also quietly stable. In each dark His structures also depend on the sculpture these contrasts, part of a wall, and so too are more related to modern sensibility, huild up to a painting than traditional monolith-secret order, a taut resonance ic sculpture in the round. Above all, like Klerr he transcends his materiand Nunzio employ material of als. His dark positive shapes, how- hard and brittle consistency - one

At first glance these presences seem to owe something to the starkness and evocative aura of prehistoric objects, but at second they turn out to be delicately refined

modern monuments. Shapes like giant flint heads, like menhirs, like shields, oars or shells are poised in subtle counterbalance. On each surface — some flat and even, some gently curved the bone whiteness has been veiled by transparent color, which Nunzio has brushed onto the paired elements as if they were shaped canvas. Purple-red, deep sea-hlue, cloud violet, smoke grey mysteriously change a hard substance into

nfathomed distance. The contradictions go further: In another of three shows deal-

In the end, though both Klerr "Transvanguardia," by the oew rough Germans, and by Schnabel and others in the United States.

Play on German Anti-Nazi in their 30s, while Klerr, oow an American, is in his 40s. Rekindles Mormon Dilemma

Nunzio, Galleria D'Attico, Via

Bruno Ceccobelli's work, substance

is expression. It is to be considered

foremost, the carrying, basic sub-

In earlier assemblages Ceccobelli

juxtaposed wax with tar, metal with

paint drips, mattress ticking with

terra cotta, working with found

huge sheets of paper flow black

wax, sl.des of white chalk, metal disks and thick fields of sawdust

surround fi. ative allusions:

paintings of saaining human bod-

ies, skulls, moons, eburch domes,

adding up to allegories of modern

It appears as if Ceccobelli is

pushing traditional painting into dimensions no one has thought of,

not caring for niceties. But this atti-

tude is already a style. The expo-

sure of personal fantasy, psycholo-

gical states, doomsday gloom or

religious beliefs, with a seeming

recklessness, is oow practiced by all the new Italians of the so-called

All three artists were born in

Now

ject matter.

materials.

rough materiality.

PARIS — A French auctioneer-had problems with the sales they ing group is making the boldest held in 1980, 1981 and 1982. move yet attempted by the profes- They made the mistake of sending sion to expand into foreign mar-third-rate works of art. These even kets On March 15. Jacoues Tajan included six watercolors "by Fou-

French Auctioneer Plans Tokyo Sale

ARTS/LEISURE

kets. On March 15, Jacques Tajan will hold an auction at the Okura jita," which had to be hastily withdrawn before the 1980 sale after The goods to be sold include 100 being declared fakes by the Japa-Tajan will be operating under SOUREN MELIKIAN different circumstances. For him. the question of authenticity will not

factory at Nancy, mostly at the collections of the Daum family. height of the Art Nouveau and Art and would not have been sold had Deco periods. In addition there are it not been for the problems ensome exceedingly rare watercolors countered by the firm. In 1980 it by Henri Berge, a designer whose name is virtually unknown even to specialized collectors but who could no longer meet its financial obligations. When the family was informed of the estimated value of played a key role in the production the glass pieces they had inherited from Antonin Daum, they decided of the Daum firm. Tajan believes the sale may fetch 4 million to 5 10 merge their possessions with the million francs (about \$475,000 to firm's assets to salvage the factory. Many of the pieces had been \$595,000). Jean-Pierre Camard, the Art Nouveau expert, quoted a fig-ure of 5 million to 6 million francs. loaned over the years to the Musee des Beaux-Arts at Nancy, where The standard is high. The Tokyo auction includes "The Nettle and the factory is located. They were regarded as part of the city's heri-tage. The family agreed to sell part the Spider." A vase of elongated form with a naturalistic design in low relief of wild flowers and a of them -40 percent in value -to the nation. Twenty of the best, sespider in its cobweb, it is the epitlected by Yvonne Brunhammer, ome of Art Nouveau and is easily who is one of the world's two or worth 800,000 to 1.2 million francs. three Art Nouveau historians and a Another outstanding vessel is a vase called "Thorns and Tears." curator at the Musée des Arts Dècoratifs in Paris, were acquired by a national fund. They will be on peruer of Art Nouveau glassmaking. Decorated in low relief with aubergine thorns on a carnation-colored background and drops trickling down from the shoulder, it offers a striking anticipation of Expressionist Abstractionism in three-dimenbe displayed at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Nancy. The negotia-tion was conducted by Tajan, Remarkable as such pieces may

ing. After one unrewarding experiment in October 1969, Sotheby's

Tajan ment in October 1969, Sotheby's Tajan was then requested to auc-gave up. Christie's, which also tion off another 100 pieces repre-

last visit to the United States.

and book collection, along with

Dennis Erokan, publisher of BAM

(Bay Area Musie) magazine.

whose expert Jean-Pierre Camard.

had appraised the 575 period

made a short-lived attempt in 1969. were sold in April 1982 at Monte Carlo, where they fetched 4.215.000 francs. A vase made in 1905 went up to 475,000 francs.

The 100 pieces to be sold on March 15 in Tokyo make up the remaining 30 percent of the family collection merged with the firm's assets. Many have been loaned for exhibitions in Nancy and abroad. Camard and Tajan, aware of the Japanese anxiety for guarantees, have taken an unprecedented step arise. The wares come from the in preparing special anthenticity certificates to be handed out to buyers. The description of each piece, identified by a photograph and a number is signed by Camard, who wrote the entries, by Tajan, by Pierre de Cherisey-Danm, chairman of the board of Daum and by Noël Daum, another member of the family. Under French law, authenticity certificates issued hy auctioneers are valid for a 30-year period, the longest in the world. The auction should be further boosted by the flavor of historic importance attached to the sale of

The sale is also coming at the right moment. On the international collecting scene, the Daum firm's wares are beginning to achieve a status that had long been the privimanent loan at the Musée des Arts As Camard put it, "Uotil five or six Decoratifs, when the museum re-opens after its current redesigning wares of the early 1900s were selling Other top pieces were acquired to for the same prices as run-of-themill wares from the Galle workshop (the so-called "industrial production" as opposed to unique pieces entirely from Galle's hands). The soaring prices of Emile Galle's finest wares and their growing scarcity have resulted in renewed attention paid to the Daum production.

what is, in effect, part of the artists'

own choice of their production.

Seen from a Japanese angle, the timing of the sale is equally felicitous. Japanese buying of Art Nouveau glassware began years agowith the low quality pieces then offered in Japanese department stores, and became gradually refined. The first major Art Non-Grushkin huilt the archives five veau and Art Déco glass exhibition years ago around his own album was organized in 1975 at the initiative of Ise:an Department stores, This was followed by several exhibitions, including a major retro-Since then, it has swelled to spective of Emile Galle's work in 1980 at the request of Mitsukoshi Department Stores. In the same year, the first show entirely devoted

to the Daum production was beld at the Museum of Modern Art in Hokkaido. The pieces, which came essentially from the firm's collection, included some of those to be

auctioned on March 15. In the last three or four years. quality Art Nouvean glassware has been drained by Japan. One of the world's leading collectors is a well-known figure in the Hokkaido medical establishment. In the 1982 Daum sale, Japanese dealers lined the back of the large rooms of the Hotel Hermitage in Monte Carlo, where the action was taking place. Yet, hardly any was seen with his hand up: The bidding was left to European colleagues in a characteristic Japanese effort to remain The unknown quantity that

between bouts of exuberant opti-mism is whether top collectors in Japan will be willing to come out into the open and bid in person. They hardly ever do, with the exception of one or two very old and very famous collectors of Chinese art. In an attempt to encourage them to do so. Tajan has tried his hardest to do things the Japanese way, or as close to it as a Westerner can get. He obtained sponsorship from the French Embassy — the Japanese are highly sensitive to anything that has the appearance of official approval. French Ambassador André Ross even wrote a preface in a Malraux-derived style. Admission is by ticket only as usual in Japan. The sale is to be conducted in French by Tajan, assisted by three Japanese interpreters one of whom will be Hiromi Tsuchiya, Tajan's wife.

A born optimist with the southern Frenchman's gift of gab. Tajan said that this is the inaugural auction of an intended series. He reck-



"The Nettle and the Spider" will be among pieces offered at Tokyo auction.

ons that he has invested more in this experiment than be expects to get in immediate returns. But, he says, the Pacific is "the center of the future.

présentation, sa document les plus importante, ses œuvres les plus

concurs).

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using its interstices, the other its ever, are solid. Usually two of them solidity—their chosen substance is subordinated to expression, but in

International Herald Tribune

A against his materials, plaster and wire, turning their stability and stiffoess into something weightless and airy, as if by sleight of hand.

A poet has compared Klerr's

make a whole.

something seemingly like fur or vel-

Paul Klerr, Galleria Primo Piano, Vio Panisperna.

Rock 'n' Roll Repository

The Associated Press

be, holding a sale in Japan is a

gamble for any Western auction-

eer. Precedents are not encourag-

S AN FRANCISCO — Rock 'n' roll heaven is a modest set of rooms behind an uoassuming donr marked No. 14. And while music fans may be dying to get in, the man with the key can tell you that 25,000 albums ranging from bee-bop to new wave, 5,000 tapes and thousands of books, posters and won't be necessary.

here. All it takes is interest, a specific idea of what you want - and an appointment," says Paul Grushkin, general manager of the Bay Area Music Archives.

Country and western music is hoarded in Nashville, Tennessee, Broadway show tunes are squir-Rome. Nunzio and Ceccobelli are reled away in New York and rock art is sold in Los Angeles. But only San Francisco has master tapes from the final week of the Fillmore West, 60 hours of rock impresario Bill Graham talking about his life in music and a piece of a sheet from Bruno Ceccobelli, Galleria Mario the Palo Alto motel bed where one of the Beatles slept during their

bits of memorabilia.

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ANNUAIRE DE L'ART INTERNATIONAL 1983-1984

Volume relié de 1 060 pages - format : 20 x 15 cm.

By Michael White Schnibbe, drafted into the German Diacono, Via Vittoria 60. ALT LAKE CITY — A new Army three weeks before war's end,

play has rekindled opposing and spent four years in a Soviet views about a young German Morlabor camp. mon who — in defiance of his church's wishes — spoke out against Adolf Hitler and was be-

headed by the Nazis 41 years ago.
"Huebener Against the Reich"
opened Friday in Salt Lake City,
the center of the United States's Mormon population, eight years after another play about Helmuth

Huebener was suppressed.

A bright, idealistic 17-year-old,
Huebener wrote anti-Nazi leaflets and distributed them in Hamburg with the help of two tecn-age ac-complices, also Mormons, until the three were captured by the Gestapo in the early fall of 1942.

His zealor's courage made Hue-bener a national hero in postwar Germany, where his nonviolent resistance was acclaimed by writers
Günter Grass, Paul Schalluck and Nobel Prize winner Heinrich Böll.

Huebener's story still dredges up bad memories for many German Mormons who knew him, some of whom have made new lives in Utah. And it raises anew the seeming conflict between two church doctrines - one requiring obedience to the "law of the land" and the other teaching strict devotion to truth and freedom of choice.

Both problems remain a concern for church leaders, who neither want to offend German Mormons nor inspire new Hucbeners among Mormons living under totalitarian

regimes.
It's a controversial thing. Who knows who was right or wrong?" said Elder Thomas S. Monson of the church's Council of the Twelve Apostles.

Those concerns appear to have played a role in the quiet suppres-sion eight years ago of "Huebener," a play written by Thomas F. Rog-ers, a professor at Brigham Young University, which played to sellout crowds at the university in 1976.

Midway through the run, Rogers recalls, the university's president, Dallin Oaks, asked him not to make the play available for subsequent production. Rogers said the full reasons were never clear, but among Oaks's concerns was the effect the play might have on church

members in Eastern Europe.

At that time the church, which emphasizes missionary work, was cautiously expanding its activities

in East Germany.

The new play, written by a Salt Lake City lawyer, David Anderson, cooftonis the same issues and, in fact, was written because Rogers's script was not available.

Huebener's two co-conspirators, Rudy Wobhe and Karl-Heinz Schnibbe, survived years in coocentration camps following their coovictions. Wobbe, now 58, was

liberated by Allied armies in 1945.

Both oow live in Salt Lake City. During the showing of Rogers's play, in which they were cast as heroes, they received anonymous telephone calls branding them traitors and Bolsheviks. "A lot of Germans want us to

feel ashamed for what we did. No way. I hold my head up," said Schnibbe, now 60. "My heart is free from hatred. I have pity for some Douglas Tobler, a European Studies professor who with Alan F.

Keele has compiled much of the historical record on Huebener, says it would be wrong to judge Hue-bener's critics harshly.

The church's 12th Article of
Faith states that Mormons believe
in "being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, and

in obeying honoring and sustain-Most Germans interpreted that to mean they should be loyal to their government, Tobler said. Moreover, during the Nazi era church authorities in Utah counseled German members to support the Third Reich, making the trio's

opposition to Hitler a clear violation of ecclesiastical policy. Still, as the war progressed, even Mormons who faithfully heeded the church's counsel feared for

their lives.
Tobler said one Mormon official interrogated in the wake of Huebener's arrest later was told by a Gestapo agent, "After we have eliminated the Jews, you Mormons are oext.

But Schnibbe and Wobbe, who watched Jewish oeighbors rounded up and herded to concentration camps, said that getting along with the Nazis would have violated the church's higher commandment to

stand for truth and justice. "The Doctrine and Covenants [a volume of Mormon scripture] says you should obey the law of the land - in righteousness," Schnihbe said. "I cannot support butchers. There is a conflict."





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De Kooning Won Freedom Bit by Bit

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The retrospec-tive exhibition of paintings. drawings and sculptures by Willem de Kooning that can be seen at the Whimey Museum through Feb. 16 has been both written up and talked up. The purpose of this arti-cle is not primarily to review the exhibition but to discuss one or two of the questions that it raises. Some of these have to do with de Kooning himself. Others relate to the problem of what museums are to do about artists who rank as national treasures and are yet still in

full activity.

Two things distinguish de Kooning from most of the amhitious younger artists who are all set in step into his shoes. One is that, as a very young man in Rotterdam, he was educated in depth and at length in every imaginable depart-ment of his trade. He was trained to draw from the naked model, to know every buman muscle by name, to handle classical perspec-tive and to tell one color theory from another. He also learned how to make architectural renderings, to simulate wood graining, and many another useful skill. He won medals, and he deserved them, for he could do just what he wanted in art, and just about what anyone else would ever ask him to do.

Rotterdam at that time was not a second-rate environment. With Piet Mondrian, Theo van Doesburg and their colleagues in the De Stijl movement in the heyday of their achievement, the Netherlands was not at all a backwater. When de Kooning took the boat to the United States at the age of 22 in 1926 he was both an accomplished artistcraftsman and a man with a firsthand knowledge of avant-garde art, design and architecture in Europe. Lodged in a boardinghouse for Dutch seamen in Hoboken, be could look across the Hudson River and know for certain that with his perfected skills he would not

starve in Manhattan.

The second relevant thing about Willem de Konning is, however, that he did not have a one-man show in New York until he had been there for 22 years. He supported himself, meanwhile, by odd jobs of many kinds - bouse painting, window designs for a shoe store, carpentry, furniture design. of 1939, a set for the Ballets Russes bath." de Monte Carlo. He was known to Thomas B. Hess, likewise, had

around - the dance crinc Edwin Denby, the photographer Rudy Burckhardt, the art critic Clement Greenberg and, among painters. Arshile Gorky, John Graham and many another. But he did not go out for fame and fortune.

Something in de Kooning's gen-eral attitude at that time may in fact remind us of what Edgar Degas said when someone said of a younger painter in Paris that he had "arrived." "In my day," said Degas, "we did not arrive." Admittedly the 1930s were not the easiest period in which to "arrive" as a painter in New York. But even when that is taken into account there remains something wonder-

fully hesitant and uncertain about de Kooning's progress as a painter. He was in no hurry to sort himself

out, still less in arrive. After nearly half a century anyone can recognize both the delicate human insights and the no-less-delicate sense of color that are the mark of the group of portraits that opens the Whitney show. Working with pinks and khakis and terra cottas, de Kooning did not attempt in fix his sitters once and for all, as bravura portraitists have done throughout history. They look as if they had just stopped by for a moment, and we believe in them, as we believe in de Kooning himself, as people whose development has not

He was quite specific on this point, even as late as 1952. Two years before that he had painted the very large picture called "Excavation," which for many people is one of the great American paintings of all time, and at the age of 48 be might have been expected to have some firm ideas about exactly where he sat. But not at all: In a talk that he gave at the Artists Cluh in New York he said that "Some painters, including myself, do not care what chair they are sitting on. It does not have to be a comfortable one. They are too nervous to find out where they ought in sit. They do not want to 'sit in style.' '

paintings of women were first seen in the early 1950s, many visitors were thrown by what seemed their vindictive distortions. It tonk a mafor historian of Renaissance painting, Leo Steinberg, to write in Arts should never be forgotten. To a magazine that "de Kooning's degree not often recognized, his 'Woman' is no more distorted than murals for speakeasies, a mural design for the New York World's Fair or a rainstorm a distorted shower



Willem de Kooning's "Cross-Legged Figure" (1972).

brings de Kooning in life on the just back from the laundry - it's page. He could sum up his histori-cal position in a few lines. "De Kooning," he wrote in 1972, "has never been an Action Painter in the Ingres, Cezanne, Delacroix, Uccel-

lo. . . . And he is well aware of his own times, as well as of his friends Gorky, Pollock, Kline, Newman, Rothko and many others. And also of where be lives and how it looks the everyday routine of going in When his almost too-celebrated a shopping center and buying some And there is, indeed, in the bead-

long, voluptuous and sometimes enigmatic figuration of de Kooning an element of everyday detail that work is a dictionary of how people in our time looked, dressed, are and in general carried on the daily business of life. From dentistry to rowde Monte Carlo. He was known to
Thomas B. Hess, likewise, had boat-building and from mass-marmany of the most discerning people precisely the way with words that
ket cosmetics to the look of a shirt

all there at the Whitney if we know where in lonk for it.

Something should be said of the organization of the show — which sense of an artist who makes gestures of the infinite — outside of history, outside of place, outside of culture. His athlene slashes of the ment for the Arts. This is a three-ment for the Arts. The Arts are three-ment for the Arts. The Arts are three-ment for the Arts are three-ment for the Arts. The Arts are three-ment for the Arts are three hrush or knife do not symbolize the sided endeavor, in which the Whitartist, alone in the cosmos, confronting the world the way Satan
confronted God. His brushmarks
symbolize his independence, his
liberty but always as a hard wor liberty, but always as a hard-won are kept apart from drawings and dent art that causes sensation in the emancipation. He takes the art of the past into account — Brueghel, that the more recent work bulks in the established theaters and the content work bulks in the established theaters are the content work bulks in the established theaters are the content work bulks. very large indeed. The results of this are not alto-

sense that sculptures, paintings, drawings and lithographs could speak to one another at their ease, that marked the exhibition that David Sylvester organized for the be seen along the way.

Avant-Garde Soviet Arts Evolve Carefully

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Handwritten signs marked "Exhibition" showed the way to the basement of a nondescript apartment bouse.

Many of the paintings were simply bung by string from steam pipes, their titles announced on typewriten scraps of paper glued to the wall. But as expected the intelligentain turned up in force, filling the small cellar with inbacco smoke and sossin.

and gossip.
It was, after all, the first one-man exhibition by Anatoly Zverev, and many in the basement remembered when his bold canvases, austere sketches and bright graphics were viewed only in private homes, and discussed quietly. They knew the basement, too. This was the space in the Graphic Artists Union that the authorities opened to avant-garde art in the wake of the furor over the buildozing of an unofficial outdoor exhibition in 1974. In the intervening decade the gallery has become something of a home in art on the margins of the officially per-

The show was only one of several little-publicized events that tourists probably never hear of and that only a relative handful of Russians manage to attend. They included the Soviet premiere of "Yellow Sound" by one of the country's leading modern composers, Alfred Shnitke. The work was first heard in France nine years ago. Word of these events spreads largely through the intelligentsia grape-vine, and tickets are usually passed among friends.

None of these events is illegal or unsanctioned but neither do they of that uniquely Russian cultural world suspended between the dissi-dent art that causes sensation in the movie houses across the Soviet Union. It is a world of tiny experigether happy. It is tiresome to have mental theaters, obscure one-time to go up or down two floors in mate shows and restricted-access halls, a drawings with paintings (or vice world interacted but not advertised versa). The planning of the show by the state, one in which access is rules out the lyrical unity that Hess determined largely by membership was able in bring to the de Kooning and standing in that dimly defined retrospective that he took to Am. class known as the intelligentsia. sterdam and London in 1968. It The boundaries between what the also rules out the intimacy, the authorities might ban, tolerate or favor are as obscure and unfathomable as the tangle of the vast state bureatucracy.

> It seems sometimes that a lively culture survives and even thrives

apartment blocks, jazz ensembles appear unadvertised in factory audisoriums, restricted movies sur-face unheralded at obscure film

nowned for its staging of Eugene lonesco's plays and its version of Evgeny Shvarts's "Dragon," an al-legory in which townsfolk seem

theaters seem to sprout from nothing in the basements of bland an aged and decrepit dragon and oppose a knight who comes to slay him. People have been known to Some of the liveliest acting in who also happens to be stage directions to the stage direction for the Bolshoi Opera. At his little theaters, sometimes with fewer than 200 places. One, in the Yugo-Zapadnyi district, is remainded to the Bolshoi Opera. At his little theaters, sometimes with fewer than 200 places. One, in the Yugo-Zapadnyi district, is remainded to the Bolshoi Opera. At his little theaters, sometimes with fewer than 200 places. One, in the little-known Russian operas, Western chamber operas and works by

stages of established theaters, and



Sergei Melkonyan's Moscow theater group rehearsing.

and factories, where poets, jazz ensembles, rock groups, satirists, bal-ladeers, actors and other performhim. People have been known to queue overnight for a ticket to the Moscow Chamber Opera, the creation of Boris A. Pokrovsky, 72, who also happens to be stage director for the Bolshoi Opera. At his 200-seat studio, Pokrovsky stages little-known Russian operas, Western chamber operas and works by unknown young Soviet composers. There are also the experimental stages of established theaters, and

The ways of bypassing official restrictions seem endless, and often restrictions seem endless, and often the only criterion seems to be that the audience be limited. After watching Sbnitke's "Yellow Sound." a Moscow writer, proud that long-suffering Soviet culture could still produce something so advanced and creative, exclaimed, "Isn't it amazing? Just puncture one small hole through the thick termain of controls and look what tarpaulin of controls and look what

an eruption of creativity you get! Though artists often believe it is they who are managing in hreak through the tarpaulin of controls, it seems equally the case that the anthorities themselves permit a seepage that is just enough to relieve the pressure without being dangerous or provocative. At the Taganka Theater, for example, director Yuri Lyubimov (currently in Western Europe, and resisting pressure to return to the Soviet Union unless authorities ease restrictions on his theater) has been allowed to stage a tribute to Vysotsky, but only on the dates of the poet's birth and death. He has not been allowed to include it in his regular repertory. Some writers and artists who have gone beyond what is officially permissi-ble have landed in a labor camp or

America's Frontier in European Eyes

By Dan Day The Associated Press

OMAHA, Nebraska — A Swiss painter and a German naturalist explored the American wilderness together 150 years ago brought back graphic evidence that forms an exhibition beginning a twoyear United States tour Sunday.

"Views of a Vanishing Frontier," opening at the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, includes Karl Bodmer's watercolors and sketches of America in the early 1830s and Indian artifacts and wildlife speci-mens collected by Prince Maximilian Alexander Phi-

Bodmer and Maximilian arrived in Boston in 1832 and began a journey that ultimately took them to Arts Council of Great Britain in beneath the veneer of official unit 1977. We see at the Whitney the prose, not the poetry, of museology. But there are great things to be seen along the way.

Solution of Great Britain in beneath the veneer of official unit 1977. We see at the Whitney the formity simply because the creative of an educated, fertile and up the Missouri River to St. Louis—then the edge of the frontier—and up the Missouri River to Fort McKenzie.

"They certainly belong in the ranks of the foremost explorers of the American West," said Dr. Joseph

Porter, curator of the Joslyn Museum's Center for Western Studies. "Maximilian and Bodmer are the next explorers to proceed that far up the Missouri after Lewis and Clark." Bodmer sketched hundreds of towns, Indian en-

campments and tribesmen. During several extended stays at forts along the route, Bodmer converted the sketches into about 400 watercolors. Bodmer was 23 when the trip began and Maximilian

49. The prince, from Rhenish Prussia, had a passion for nature studies that in 1815 took him through the rain forests and jungles of Brazil. On his return home he published six books on the

Brazilian expedition.

"Views of a Vanishing Frontier" includes 123 of Bodmer's sketches and drawings, and Maximilian's extensive collections of Indian artifacts. It will be in Omaha until April 8, then will go on the road through October 1985, with shows in Fort Worth, Texas, San Francisco, Washington and New York.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Drug Use Declines In High Schools

Drug use in American high schools remains high but it's on the downturn, according to a nationwide survey. The annual poll of high school seniors by the University of Michigan found that the percentage of daily marijuana smokers fell by nearly half over the past five years, to the lowest level since the U.S. government began

sponsoring the surveys in 1975. The report on the 1983 graduating class found that 63 per-cent had tried an illicit drug at least once, down from 66 percent in each of the three previous years. Nearly half acknowledged drug use in the preceding year, down 6 percent from the peak of 53 percent in 1979.

Marijuana was the most common illicit drug, with 57 percent smoked it and 42 percent saying that they had done so in the past year. But the percentage of seniors using marijuana daily fell from a 1978 peak of nearly 11 percent to 5.5 percent of the 1983 graduates.

Prominent 'Deputies' Can Conceal Guns

At least six civilian government officials, including the di-rector of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, have been made special deputy U.S. marshals so they can legally carry concealed handguns, according to the Los Angeles

Senator Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican, and Joel S. Lisker, the chief counsel of Mr. Denton's subcommittee on security and terrorism, who also is deputized and carries a pistol, refused in discuss their reasons for being armed on grounds that doing so would heighten their chances of being attacked.

Other special deputies include Louis O. Giuffrida, direc-ing of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coordinates federal disaster ac-tivines; Fred A. Newton 3d. that agency's efficiency expert. and Robert J. Short, chief in-vestigator for the Senate Ituli-

Two other senators. Dennis DeConcini. Democrat of Arizona, and Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, had been deputized, but their one year appointments lapsed and have not been renewed, according to records of the U.S. Marshals

Mr. Wick returned his hand-

gun to his agency's office of security recently, a spokesman said, "after be made a determination that he no longer had a

need for a gun."
Mr. DeConcini obtained special-deputy credentials in 1981 after being told of "information gained through informants that were was a contract on him." his press secretary, Robert W. Maynes, said. That information was re-

ceived after Mr. DeConcini appeared on a television program and named names and pointed his finger" at the Bobvian co-caine trade, Mr. Maynes said.

Mr. Hatch decided to become deputized during a hardfought re-election campaign in 1982, according to his press sec-retary, J. Paul Smith.

2 Seek Re-election Despite Sex Scandal

Two congressmen who were censured last year for having sexual relations with teen-aged pages are seeking re-election. Representative Daniel B.



Crane, 48, who admitted he had sex several times with a 17-yearold female page in 1980, is seeking renomination for a fourth term in the Illinois Republican

primary on March 20. Despite the censure, Mr. Crane bas retained the support of most county chairmen in his predominantly rural district But four Democrats and a Republican are campaigning to

unseat him. Representative Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massa-chusetts, who admitted he had sex with a male page in 1973, has announced that he, too, will seek re-election. Mr. Studds, 46, called his involvement with a 17-year-old male page in 1973 "a serious error in Judgment." But he has maintained that the relationship was a private matter between consenting adults.

"He made a mistake," Crane supporter said, "He did wrong. But he's a good father, a good husband and an excellent congressman, and we wouldn't trade him for the world."

EPA Estimates Cost Of Waste Cleanup

Cleaning up the worst haz-ardous waste sites around the country would cost the U.S. government \$8.4 billion to \$16 billion, according to the Envi-

ronmental Protection Agency. The agency administers a S1.6-billion "superfund" program, funded from a tax on chemical and petrochemical stocks, to pay for toxic waste cleanups. Enacted in 1980, the tax will expire in 1985 unless it is extended.

The agency says the Reagan administration supports extension of the program, although it bas not yet decided how long a renewal to seek or how much money should be raised. Representative James J. Florio, a New Jersey Democrat and the chief author of the law that created the program, is skeptical of the administration's intentions. He said he released the environmental agency's spending esti-mates to see if the administration woould later repudiate the agency's findings on how much more is needed to clean up dumps.

Texas Baptists Cancel Games With Catholics

A Baptist school in Dallas canceled its baskerball games with another private school after years of competition because officials suddenly learned their opponents were Roman

Ten days before the game they said they were canceling our schedule because we had philosophical differences," said the Rev. Bernard Marton, headmaster of Cistercian Preparatory School in the suburb of

"We thought they were merely a private school," said Stan Kiefer, hasketball coach at Longview Christian Academy. "We didn't know they were Catholic.

"We played them when we had a broader philosophy." Mr. Kiefer said. "Now we are just going to play Baptist schools."

White House Agrees to Discuss Defense Cuts the White House terms appeared least \$100 billion in military spend- could be discussed or to the de-

By Helen Dewar Washington Post Service

House bas agreed to discuss military spending cuts while stopping Texas, to the White House chief of short of meeting Democratic destaff, James A. Baker 3d, in which mands for action on defense as a he said an agreement on military condition for other budget accom- spending cuts would have to come

The maneuvering Thursday cast more doubt than before on whether the negotiations will survive the po-litical posturing that followed an hole closers and other revenuethe negotiations will survive the poinauspicious opening bargaining session between the White House and Congress on deficit reductions

Although none of the principal the rate of growth in military Democratic negotiators were avail- spending," Mr. Wright said. able for comment Thursday, a spokesman for the speaker of the has requested that the next meeting House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a of the bargaining group be devoted

unacceptable.

Thursday's events began with a the opening session. before consideration of other budect reductions sought by the White sions.

Domestic spending cuts "can be code reforms, after first we have made a convincing demonstration of the seriousness of our intent by agreeing upon major reductions in

He also noted that Mr. O'Neill Democrat of Massachusetts, said "exclusively" in discussion of at

WASHINGTON — The White letter from the House majority ouse bas agreed to discuss mili- leader, Jim Wright, a Democrat of flexibility in his position, although sion of a list of Pentagon savings. Senate Democrats were sticking by their demand that the White House propose specific military spending cuts at least 48 hours before they would return to the bargaining ses-

Within hours, Mr. Baker sent a "Dear Jim and Dan" letter to Mr. Wright and Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii, the Senate Democrats' representative at the talks, saying the White House was "completely agreeable" in taking up military issues at the

But he did not agree in discuss the military budget "exclusively" at the session. Nor did he refer to Mr. Wright's demand for agreement on military matters before other issues

next meeting

ing cuts, as Democrats proposed in the opening session.

mand by Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat of sion of a list of Pentagon savings.

"It's a meaningless commit-ment," said Mr. O'Neill's aide, Christopher Matthews. Noting the Senate Democrats' demand, he said, "If they don't meet that, we won't have a meeting?

"We do not view Mr. Baker's letter as a response to the criteria that Senator Byrd listed Thursday," a Senate Democratic aide said.

Mr. Baker's letter appeared to be an effort to keep the talks from breaking up over an appearance of administration intransigence on military spending but, at the same time, to avoid yielding effective control over the talks agenda to U.S. Military Is Revising
Policy on Press Com-

By Jonathan Friendly

New York Times Service

Chiefs of Staff have adopted new

procedures to plan for press cover-

age during military operations, a

WASHINGTON - The Joint



the issue did not come up until the

commander of the task force made

to keep reporters off the island.
They said later that they had

approved the decision in advance

because they agreed that the com-mander could not assure the safety

of reporters and because inviting

them along might have premature-

News organizations and some

members of Congress protested that the curbs denied the public

independent reporting about a ma-

jor military engagement. They said the Reagan administration had made a political decision to mini-

mixe the possibility of unfavorable news reports if the operation failed.

The Weinberger statement, a

one-page document circulated to

senior Pentagon and service com-

mands, lays ont a general philoso-phy of access to information. Pen-

tagon reporters said they had

licy but that it had been frequently

assumed the Weinberger policy had always been the Pentagon's po-

ly revealed the invasion plans.

an operational decision in the field .

Swiss Socialists to Vote On Coalition Pullout

By Jain Guest International Herald Tribund

GENEVA - After weeks of passionate debate. Swiss Socialists scheduled an extraordinary conference in Bern this weekend to decide whether to withdraw from the coalition government.

The decision to hold the conference was triggered by the refusal of the Swiss Federal Assembly, the legislature, to accept the Socialists' nominee for one of the two seats allotted to the party on the seven-member Federal Council, which acts as the cabinet.

Given that the nominee was a woman, Lilian Uchtenhagen, a 55 year-old economist from Zurich and 14 years an assembly deputy, the action was viewed as snub for Swiss women, who only won the vote at the federal level in 1971.

The Socialist Party leadership then proposed to pull out of the coalition government, which it joined in 1959. This has now been accepted by party committees and also a majority of the 1,100 local party chapters.

But as the conference appreached, passion has given way to a more sober realization that the Swiss Socialists may be in for the sort of upheaval that led to the emergence of Britain's Social Dem-ocrats from a deeply divided Labor Party. Echoing a sentiment that ap

cears to be increasingly accepted by party right-wingers, the former president of the Swiss Confederauon and one of the party sages. Pierre Graber, argued in a television debate on Wednesday that withdrawal would be a disaster that would plunge the party into inef-

The left-wingers have replied that the party needs a spell in oppo-sition to regain its credibility. During the federal elections in Ocinber, the party lost 12 seats. In the last 15 years, party membership has declined from 72,000 to 49,000. This has happened, the left-wingers say, because the electorate sees the party as endlessly compromising to stay in power.

"We are hostage in the right-wing parties," said Jean Ziegler, a left-winger from Geneva who was one of the Socialists' most vocal deputies before he lost his seat in October, "People don't feel represented any more in Switzerland. Working people need a political party. Swiss democracy will not survive if we can't offer it."

Switzerland's Socialists were able to control their internal divisions as long as the economy flour-ished in the 1960s and early 1970s. But in the last seven years, according to Mr. Ziegler, 314,000 jobs have been lost in traditional industries such as watchmaking. This re-trenchment was, ironically, presid-ed over by a popular Socialist minister of finance, Willi Ritschard, whose death last year opened the way to Mrs. Uchtenhan's nomination in the Federal

Left-wingers blame part of the economic crisis on the country's banking secrety, which has attract-ed foreign capital and pushed up the value of the Swiss franc, thus making it harder to compete in in-ternational trade. But repeated efforts by the Socialists to revise the banking laws have been rejected by their conservative partners in government, the Radical Democrats, other parties."



the Christian Democrats and the Swiss People's Party.
Similarly, the Socialists have failed to prevent government mea-sures to reduce the budget deficit by cutting subsidies, increasing the cost of public transport and freezing government salaries.
On the eve of Saturday's confer-

ence opening, opinion poils sug-gested that the vote on withdrawai would be close. Either way, most observers agreed, the Socialists Party will never be the same again. If the motion to withdraw is rejected, most predict a vote of no confidence in the party leadership and large-scale desertion by the left-wingers in a new party of op-position or to Switzerland's feminist or ecology movements. This, said one observer, would turn the Socialists into a party of the center, similar to Britain's Social Demo-

forcing disenchanted right-wingers out of the party ranks.

I hope that the movement we represent will survive," Mrs. Uchtenhagen said. "We must go on with the discussion. But at least this kind of democracy is not known in

crats. A vote for withdrawal would

he said, have the opposite effect of



Lilian Uchtenhagen

Pentagon panel has been told. The chairman of the panel, Ma-jor General Winant Sidle, retired, and other members said Thursday the action indicated a recognition by the military that blocking press coverage of the U.S. invasion of Grenada Oct. 25 had been a mis-

take and should not be repeated. As evidence of a shift, they also cited a Dec. I statement of "principles of information" put out by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The statement directs military officers to make information "fully and readily available" to the public, the Congress and the

The actions by Mr. Weinberger and the military commanders were made public as the Sidle panel, which is drafting recommendations about press access to combat, completed four days of public hearings at Fort McNair in Washington and adjourned to discuss its recommen-

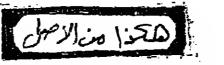
General Sidle said the final ses-sions would be closed "because you cannot have free and frank discussion of the issues with the press

One panel member, Colonel George Kirshenbauer, said the new procedures "will force consideration of the issue" of press access. At the time of the invasion, ac-

violated in practice.

Under the policy, information should be made available unless it is currently and validly classified and that information "will not be classified or otherwise withheld in " protect the government from criti-cism or embarrassment." The policy does not specifically

The policy does not specifically address the issue of press access to fighting but says the Defense Department has an obligation to provide information about its activities. "Information will only be withheld," it said, "when disclosure would adversely affect national security or threaten the safety of cording to Mr. Weinberger and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., would adversely affect national security or threaten the safety of privacy of the men and women of the Armed Forces.



and Dean Wal riect Scores Sumners, Zayak: Styles Apart Pallsory Dange Skaters' Rivalry Highlights Athletic-or-Artistic Debate Comes out on top, each of us will be caused Zayak to withdraw from world championships. Toronto de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de

May 9

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ners won the world championship in 1983 and the U.S. titles in 1982. 1983 and 1984. Elaine Zayak won the world championship in 1982 and the U.S. title in 1981.

They are two of the favorites in women's figure skating at the XIV Olympic Winter Games, old rivals who have not always been friendly to each other. That, Summers said Thursday, has changed, starting with the U.S. championships three weeks ago in Salt Lake City and

> "At the nationals," said Sumners, "everyone expected us to keep our distance, like we were enemies I didn't talk to her much. But here we're on a team. Our rooms are across from each other, and we're together so much with the team. It's not worth being emotionally cold toward each other.

We have lunch together. We don't talk about our skating. But New York City, how Dorothy Hamill skated in the nationals before to dn that type of thing, but you'll notice they're very distant—they'll notice they're very distant—they'll said. "I'm said." we do talk about boyfriends, about

year. I think deep down we'll root for ourselves, but when the Olympics are over, I hope whoever a stress fracture in the right ankle

SATURDAY, FEB. 11

(All Times Local) Britain — 10:30 P.M.-12:50 A.M. (BBC 1) Denmark — 19:25 A.M.-Noon. 5:00-6:50 P.M. 10:40 P.M.-12:10 A.M.

Finland — 8:55 A.M.-Noon (Ch. 1, 2); 2:00-2:80 P.M., 7:50-8:00 (Ch. 1); 0:00-

10:20 (Ch. 2)
Franca — 10:20-11:25 A.M., 2:08-5:00
P.M. (Antenne 2): 7:48-8:00 (TFI)
10:01 — 0:55-11:00 A.M. (Ch. 2): 10:20
A.M.-12:30 P.M. (Ch. 3): 2:35-5:20 [So-boto Sport]; 5:00-5:20 (Ch.2):71:45 P.M.

1):45 (Ch. 1) Metherlands — 18:25 A.M.-1:60 P.M., 7:12-8:00 (Ch. 2); 11:50 P.M.-1:00 A.M.

West Germany — 8:55 A.M., 18:20, 1:25 P.M. (ARII)

9 A.M. — Men's and women's luge 12:36 P.M. — 70M Nordic combined ski-

1:30 P.M. -- Two-man bobsled, Hilrd and

):30 P.M. — Austria vs. Czechoslovakie

1:30 P.M. — Conodo vs. Finland 5:00 P.M. — United States vs. Norway 8:00 P.M. — U.S.S.R. vs. Yuposlavia 8:30 P.M. — Sweden vs. West Germany

P.M. (ARII) Olympic Schedule 9 A.M. — 20K blathled

1:00 P.M. - Italy vs. Poland

-- 1:50-2:45 P.M. 8:00-7:15, 10:45-

n - 8:45 A.M.-72:30 P.M. 0:15-

nd - 7:50-)8:30 P.A. (SRG 2

10:20 (Ch. 2)

Japan -- 1:50 1) :45 (Ch. 1)

11:00 (Ch. 1)

SSR 3. TS(2)

Olympics on Television

comes out on top, each of us will be happy for the other."

Much of the rivalry between the 19 years and the 18.

At that time, Zayak, discouraged

19-year-old Summers and the 18-year-old Zayak revolves around their styles. Zayak is the most athletic of the female figure skaters. Summers is more traditional, seemingly emphasizing the artistic over

Summers is not pleased with that perception.

"It's not like I can't jump," she said. "A lot of people think that. My coach and I have always wanted to bring back grace and beauty to women's figure skating."
Mary Lynn Gelderman, a former

skater who assists Peter Burrows in coaching Zayak, tried to explain the relationship between the two

"They don't dislike each other," Gelderman said at the U.S. nationals, "but they don't like each other.

we've battled mental ups and pete against someone and really downs. We came through a lot this wish them that much success."

(All Times Local) Britain — 3:25-4:55 P.M. (88C)1

Denmark -- 0:55-9:40 A.M. 12:55-3:00 P.M. 9:45-11:15 P.M.

Finland — 8:55-9:40 A.M. (Ch.), 2); Noon-2:55 P.M. (Ch. 1); 12:55-2:55, 5:30

France — 7:30-10:30 A.M. (Antenne 21: 2:35-5:40 P.M., 7:40-8:00, 18:00-11:20

Hely -- 12:55-3:00 P.M. (Ch. 3); 1:55-4:00 (In Bilitz).

Jopen — 2:30-4:00 P.M. (Ch. 1); 9:00-10:00 (Ch. 21; 10:00-)1:30 (Ch. 1)

Netherlands — 9:25 A.M.-12:30 P.M. 12:55-3:00. 4:30-5:00, 7:00-7:55,)1:15 P.M.-12:05 A.M. (Ch. 1)

Sweden - 8:45 A.M.-3:00 P.M., 9:20-1):15 (Ch. 21

Switzerland — 7:15-11:00 P.M. (SRG 2, SSR 2, TSI 2)

West Germany — 8:55 A.M., 9:25, 10:55. 12:55 P.M., 1:55, 9:50 (ZDF)

Olympic Schedule

7 A.M. — Women's SK cross-country
9:30 A.M. — Men's 5,000-meter speed

1):00 A.M. - 15K Nordic combined ski

1:00 P.M. — 70-meler ski jumo 2:00 P.M. — Men's ond women's hist 2:00 P.M. — Ico dancina (original se

Postern donce)
7:30 P.M. — Pairs free skoting

7:30, 10:05-11:00 (Ch. 2)

by her injury and disgusted by the rule change limiting the number of triple jumps to live in the long program, had had enough. With her ankle in a cast for four months, she did almost nothing but eat, putting on 20 pounds. And then, when the cast was removed last June, she quit.

A month later, however, Zayak, who started skating at age 3 after the outside of her left foot was cut off in a lawn-mowing accident, decided in make a comeback. But she was not able to regain her old form in time for the U.S. nationals, when she finished third behind Sumners and Tiffany Chin.

Many figure skating people have compared Sumners's artistic style to those of Peggy Fleming and Ja-And I think that's to be expected. net Lynn, two celebrated predeces-Look at fighters: they've got to in- sors. On the one hand, Sumners sult each other and carry on before said she was flattered by the comparison. On the other, she feared that people overlooked her athletic

> "I'm doing all the jumps," she said. "But I prefer grace to athleticism. They say Elainc is athletic and I'm balletic. They haven't given me the credit I should have for a balanced program."

At the U.S. national championships, when the judges apparently were disappointed that Sumners did not do more difficult jumps, they did not give her the scores she had hoped for.

"I think the judges looked at my program twice as hard," she said. There were only two jumps I didn't pull off. I'm disappointed that they wanted a triple when I wasn't planning it in that situation. I went home and did it. I've hit it every time since then.

"The judges were sending me a message. I think they want Ameri- strong. She's never been a balleri- that's your problem." cans to get medals in the Olympics, na."

Thursday's Results

SOUTH

MIDWEST

Alo.-B)rmingham 79, N.C.-Charlotte 7

Dutuesne 48, W. Virginiz 67 Georgetown 78, Seton Hotil 51 Hoistra 74, Manhatton 78 Massochusetts 91, St. Banaver Rhode Island 51, Penn St. 60 Rutgers 61, Natre Dame 59

Illinois SI, 74. Drake 4) Indiana 74. Wisconsin 64 Ohio SI, 73. Minnesofa 67

College Basketball Scores



Rosalynn Sumners, practicing at Sarajevo ... I'm doing all the jumps. But I prefer grace to athleticism."

and they were telling me not to

While Sumners is making her the two skaters are compared. Her programs more athletic, Zayak is build is husky rather than willowy, leaning slightly in the other direction. Since the nationals, she has ry, and on the ice she is more enerchanged the concluding music of getic than smooth. her four-minute free-skating program from "Staying Alive" in she's expected to." Golderman "Hungarian Rhapsody." said. "She's not a carbon copy of

Carol Heiss Jenkins said she was anyune. She's nu one's puppet. excited by the change. The New That's not to say all the other kids York native, the 1960 Olympic are but there's always been a certhe ABC radio network.

the music," she said. "Now it's a -the ladies are taught to currylittle more elegant and feminine." not lacking in it, either. She has a a lot of people by surprise.

SOUTHWEST

Purdue 79, lowa 58 Sa, litinais 72, Creighton 69 Tulsa 87, Indiano St. 70

Houston 74, Texas Christian 48 Lamar 77, Arkansas St. 65

Col.-Irvine 64, San Jose St. 53 Fresno St. 68, Fullerton St. 68, 2 OT

Fresno St. 47, Fullerton St. 68, 2 OT Manitana 74, Idoho 54 Navada-Las Vagas 97, Utah 51, 75 New Mexico 44, Idoho 51, 49 New Mexico 44, Howald 44, OT Onegon 87, UCLA 23 Oregon St. 64, So. Californio 57 San Olego St. 73, Texas-Et Paso 62 Washington 78, Arisno St. at

Washington 79, Arizona SI. el Wyoming 47, Colorado SI, 51

women's champion, is here to re- tain type in figure skating. And port on Olympic figure skating for you're just not going to make her that type. "I like how Elaine has changed "This is a very conservative sport

Zayak always comes up short in style, grace and appearance when

"She doesn't do things the way

and along comes Elaine Zavak Gelderman says of Zayak. "Style slapping you on the back and say-is not her forte, but she's certainly ing. 'How you doing today?' It took style all her own - you might not "Elaine tends to say: 'If you like

like it, but it is a style. Her style is me, you like me. And if you don't,

There is always a week in the New a won-lost percentage of .634. York Islanders' season when Coa-He's got a hang of a record, ch Al Arbour narrows his eyes just eh?" Blake said.

a bit more than usual, tightens his lips that extra millimeter and looks just a shade unhappier. It also is the week that he can record the 500th victory of his National Hockey League coaching career if the Islanders beat the Vanconver Canucks here Saturday.

"He let things ride until now," said Billy Smith, the veteran goalputs in a lot of work."

Smith was huffing and puffing Thursday following a two-hour workout in which defense was WALES CONFERENCE Publick Division stressed - a back-to-basics worknut by a team that is one point out of first place in the Patrick Divi-

sion, is going for a fifth straight Stanley Cup and has a three-game winning streak. Smith recalled: "He told us the nther day, 'I've let you guys get away with it.' You saw what he did today. Fundamentals. Sure, he's got the talent to win it. Lots of teams have the talent But Al Ar-

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

UNIONDALE, New York

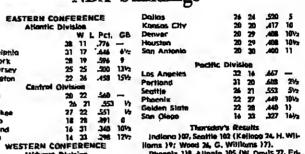
This is the week

The Islanders are approaching the end of what Arbour calls Phase 2 of the season. This is the time when players are slowed by injuries or boredom. But it also is the time, the coach says, to start thinking of March and Phase 3 — the run for first place, and then April, the start of Stanley Cup play. It is the time Arbour turns practice sessions into

hockey schools. Only four coaches have ever reached 500 NHL victories: the late Dick Irvin, with 690; Scotty Bowman (656), still coach of the Buffalo Sabres; Billy Reay (542); and Toe Blake (500)

Nooc did it as Arbour will: coaching only expansion teams. He

NBA Standings



26 24 ,520 5 20 20 ,417 10 20 27 ,408 1012 20 29 ,408 1012 20 30 ,400 11

Thursdov's Results Indiana)07, Senttle 102 (Kellope 24, H. Wil-Iloms)9; Wood 24, G. Williams)7). Phoents 118, Allonie 105 (W. Davis 27, Ed-words, Lucos 16; Wilkins 29, J. Davis 20).

74 campaign, the Islanders. Over all. Arbour's record is 499-288-174.

Arbour, Nearing Milestone, Readies:

"I remember when he played he used to wear glasses, and I always felt that might have kept him from coming up to the NHL sooner as a player," Blake said from Montreal, where he is an official with the ming and line manipulations on pa-Canadiens. "But as a coach, he per late into the night. seems to get along with the players. He's dedicated to his job. I think he

Blake is the only coach whose

NHL Standings

bour has got the knowledge to form

Smythe Division 279 12 5 83 319 228 22 21 11 55 201 220 20 25 9 49 238 246 Los Angeles 17 27 11 49 223 251
Thorsdor's Results
Philodelphio 4, Edmonton 3 (Eniksson 2 (8),
Cochrone (4), Borber 115); Anderson 132),
Coffey 127), Gregg (11)),
N.Y. Rongers 4, Minnesoto 4 (Hedberg (23),
Don Malaney (28), Sundstram (28), Dave Mo-

oney (71; Bellows (30), Plett (7), Roberts (4). loney (7); believes 150; First 17; Access 6 (2);
Lindgren (3)).

Defroit 9, Pittsbursh 3 | Ogradnick 2 (38).

Dusuay (22); Borrett (2); Park (4); Campbell (2); Flockhort 2 (18); Boutette (11)).

Vancouver 7, Montreol 6 (Sundstrom 2 (27);
Lantiler 2 (2); Tanil (37); Belland (6); Smyl (20); Lotlieur 3 (25); Golney (12); Turnbull (16), Nilan (131).

Toronto 6, Boston 3 (Deriogo 2 (24); Innocak (9); Anderson 2 (27); Middleton (35); Allbury (1); Krushelmysk (20);
Butfolo 8, New Jersey 5 (McKenna (14);

bury (1). Krushelmski (201). Buffolo B. New Jersey S (McKenna (14). Hamel (14), Andreychuk (24). Perrecult (30). Haustey (21). Davis (21. Follana 2121 (; Broten (12). Lewer (4). Bridgeman (14), Ludwig (15). Cameron (9)).

had the St. Louis Blues for parts of teams ever won five straight Stanthree seasons and, since the 1973- ley Cups, a feat he achieved with 74 campaign, the Islanders. Over Montreal from 1956 to 1960.

"A lot of people ask me how I'll feel if the Islanders do make it five straight, too," says Blake. "I know I. won't feel as bad as the team being."

Arbour says he has changed over. the years but has remained the same in dedication. That means film-watching and strategic plan-

After the second Stanley Cup, in 1981, Arbour considered quitting. After the fourth Stanley Cup he was in a state of emotional exhaus-

He has two sets of children, more than 10 years apart, and he decided after Cup No. 2 that he did not want to neglect the younger pair as he had the older ones.

"I decided that after each year I would evaluate the season and where I am, and my family. That's what I've done. After this season I'll do the same thing - evaluate myself — and if I want to stay in it."

Judge Rules Sims Will Stay a Lion

The Associated Press DETROIT - A federal judge ruled Friday that the running back Billy Sims must play with the Na-tional Football League's Detroit Lions, rather than the Houston Gamblers of the United States Football League.

Judge Robert E. DeMascio was ruling on a lawsuit filed by Sims against the Gamblers.

Sims, a Detroit star since 1980, signed contracts with both teams last year. However, Sims argued in the lawsuit that his former agent and co-owner of the Gamblers, Jerry Argovitz, had misrepresented him in negotiations with the Lions and withheld information, prompting him to sign with Houston.

BASEBALL American League
SEATTLE—Lost solary orbitration with
Ran Roenicks, putfielder, Signed Dave Beard,

CINCINNATI-Wonsplory orbitro

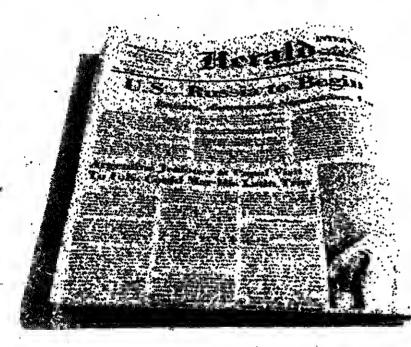
HILLSTON—Signed Horry Spilmon. In

TORONTO-Signed Dave Shipponoff, Deni Howard, Jock McKnight, Sion Clarks, pilch-ers, Bill Pinkham, cotcher and Kelly Gruber,

ider, to a one-year contract. LOS ANGELES-Wolved Dusty Boker, out

FOOTBALL ' National Football League PHILADELPHIA—Traded Carl Hairs e and, to Cleveland for an unalisclase not pick in 1985. Announced the retire

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A Transition to What?

Yuri Andropov's 15 months in power left him no time to complete the ambitious tasks he appeared to have set for himself and his country. With his death on Thursday, six months after his last public appearance, he passes into history as merely a transitional leader. Whether he was ever intended to be more than that remains unclear. In any case, the image of vitality and innovation that he skillfully projected in his first weeks at the top yielded quickly to a stream of steadily less credible announcements that his health was improving and he would soon reappear.

It remains to be seen how much of the Andropov record - mainly, the network of presumably like-minded officials promoted during his tenure - will succeed him.

The collective leadership in the Kremlin managed to function in his prolonged absence and will no doubt pick his successor within a few days. For all we can know, the Politburo may have done so already. It would be surprising if it did not choose a younger man this time. Stability of leadership may indeed be assured, but the appearance of continuity in government can be as important as continuity itself. It is hardly good for any state, and even less so for a superpower, to have everyone waiting for the next man instead of paying attention to the words and actions of the current leader.

A Soviet leader in good health would be able to meet Ronald Reagan - or his successor - before or soon after the American presidential election. The Kremlin may have to reconcile itself to another four years of Mr. Reagan, although it will no doubt go to great lengths to avoid helping him in his campaign. Of late, the Reagan administration has been offering Moscow a "constructive working relationship."

The world now enters a year of waiting for the United States, because of a 200-yearold democratic process, and for the Soviet Union, because of autocratic and secretive practices that make it impossible for that superpower to be candid even about the health of its leader, whose death has been announced on the day after. There is a lot to be said for annual medical checkups and for their publication. More important, in 1984: There is East-West business, too long undone, that awaits a credible Soviet leader.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Duty of Steel Duties

To nobody's surprise, the U.S. Commerce Department finds that Brazil heavily subsidizes the steel it sells to the United States. That confronts the Reagan administration with an ampleasant choice, but not a difficult one.

If the subsequent investigation confirms this preliminary finding, as it doubtless will, U.S. law requires a duty on the imported steel equal to the subsidy. That is not an easy thing to do, because Brazil is trying desperately to pay off its enormous foreign debt - much of it to U.S. banks - and one way to do it is to sell steel in the United States. Putting duties on the Brazilian steel will probably end the sales, making Brazil's financial troubles that much worse. Those debts are dangerous to the world economy, and aggravating the strain on the debtors is a thing that no government ought to do without careful consideration.

But the alternative is far worse. U.S. domestic steel producers are offering a deal. They want legislation that would impose quotas to roll back imports, now around 22 percent of the U.S. market, to 15 percent and hold them there. Each country that exports steel would get a share of that 15 percent and could price its products wherever it pleased as long as it did not exceed its assigned volume.

That, the U.S. producers suggest, is the way

to end all this tiresome litigation and political cootroversy over foreign steel. But import quotas would mean that U.S. producers could keep raising prices without risking any loss of their share of the market. Steel is already a concentrated industry, and further mergers are in progress. During the 1970s it did not have a good record for keeping its costs under control. Import quotas are a formula for inflation.

Worldwide, the steel industry is grossly overbuilt. The U.S. companies see themselves as the victims of unfair competition from foreign producers that are frequently government-owned and that operate with buge subsidies to avoid laying off workers; their steel is then dumped in the United States at whatever price it will bring. While that is certainly oot true of all imported steel, it is oot an unfair description of a substantial fraction of it.

But the answer is not a system of import quotas that penalizes subsidized and unsubsidized imports equally. The proper remedy is to enforce the law that penalizes subsidies. The steel industry is entitled to prompt and efficient action. The Brazilians are entitled to many kinds of assistance and support from the United States, but non-enforcement of existing trade law is not one of them.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Jobs Andropov Leaves Undone

Soviet officials sought to conceal the seriousness of Yuri Andropov's condition until the last minute. His partisans presumably wanted to believe to the end that he might still have enough strength and time to carry out the job of cleaning up the Soviet Union — the word "reform" would be inadequate — that he had implicity given as his goal.

Having reached the top of the communist hierarchy at age 68, Mr. Andropov could be no more than a transitional secretary-general. At least he could hope to stay in power long enough to break with the bad habits developed in Brezhnev's last years - the carelessness and corruption in the economy. Did he want to do more, by promoting a reform in depth of a rigid system that thwarted productive forces? The question will remain unanswered.

Despite his illness he succeeded in bringing into the Polithuro some younger men who seem to be inclined to proceed with modernization of the country. It will be up to this new generation, too, to repair relations with the West that deteriorated seriously during Yuri Andropov's brief reign. The arrival on the scene of new leaders might clear the way for renewed dialogue with Washington. However, a recollection of the illusions that were entertained in some quarters at the time of Mr. Andropov's election should suggest cantion.

- Le Monde (Paris).

Moscow and the U.S. Election

It's bad enough that the presidential election should be the key issue in American foreign policy, as it certainly will be, but it is deeply alarming — and unprecedented — that it should have become the key issue in Soviet foreign policy as well. This brings the presidential contest right into the heart of relations between the superpowers, tending to make the East even more adversarial than ever before. According to [Seweryn] Bialer (in the com-mentary published opposite on this page), mem-

bers of the Soviet political structure feel extremely vulnerable, and correspondingly alarmed, by what they see as Ronald Reagan's hostile intention toward them. They are seen as in the grip of an intense, obsessive wish that he should lose in November. This prompts the question: If they want him to lose, are they likely to try to help him to lose? There are some pretty good chess players among them.

writing in The Observer (London).

Double Vision in Washington

You quickly learn on a visit to Washington that the city speaks with many voices. In East-West relations, the difficulty of finding out what is likely to happen boils down to a choice between two broad streams of ideas: the State Department's view of the world, inclined to pursue talks even with thieves and vagabonds; and that of the Defense Department, where the idea of a global communist conspiracy retains its proselytes in influential places.

Some White House advisers, reflecting the prince of light" view of [Undersecretary of State| Richard Burt, consider that the president has a better chance of being re-elected by appearing to try hard to reopen contacts with the Kremlin. [Assistant Secretary of Defense] Richard Perle, dismissed by his enemies as a "prince of darkness," [emphasizes a need] to return the United States to a position of strength, to open negotiations only when the adversary has little option but to give ground. It is a moot point at this stage which line the

president will adopt as the campaign proesses. The "evil empire" scenario is essentialy the one which, in terms of foreign policy, helped to elect him in 1980. The "peacemaker approach might begin to seem more appealing if the American electorate shows signs of jitteriness at the vision of world affairs offered by Mr. Perle and those who share his views.

- Alexander MacLeod, writing in The Scotsman (Edinburgh).

FROM OUR FEB. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1909: A Secretary of State's Wages WASHINGTON - Several able constitution al lawyers cite a precedent to show that Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, is barred from becoming Mr. Taft's Secretary of State, because of Section 6, Article L of the Federal Constitution. Part of this section says: "No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time." As the salaries of Cabinet members have been increased from \$8,000 to \$12,000 during Senator

1934: Devaluation Talk in Prague

PRAGUE - In a radio broadcast [on Feb. 10] Premier Malypetr announced that the Czechoslovakian crown would be devaluated to "strengthen it for competition with other currencies in the markets abroad." It is reliably reported that the crown will be devaluated by 16.6 percent. It has not yet been decided when the devaluation will become effective, but it is reported that the move will be taken independently of other member countries of the Little Entente and of France, as it is solely designed to aid Czechoslovakian exports. It is believed here that the devaluation of the crown may Knox's senatorial term, it is asserted that he is lead to a cabinet crisis and possibly the resigineligible for Secretary of State, unless the nation of Josef Matousek, minister of comsalary of that office shall be reduced to \$8,000. merce, who is reported to oppose the move.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

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From Andropov to a Colder Cold War?

PRINCETON, New Jersey — After the death of Yuri Andropov, and for the first time in three decades, there is the real prospect of a Soviet leadership devoted to cold war and disbelieving in detente. Such a government would be the result of a long struggle inside the Soviet political establishment, but a struggle in which American policy has played a lamentable role.

Contrary to widespread American assumptions, official Soviet attitudes toward East-West relations have never been monolithic. A deep ideological division has existed between Westem-oriented advocates of detente and anti-Western cold warriors ever since the 1950s, when the Khrushchev leadership abandoned Stalin's woncurtain isolationism for an opening to the West based on "peaceful coexistence."

Both sides in the conflict, which recalls the 19th-century dispute between Russian Westernizers and Slavophiles, have had strong support in official circles. Every Soviet leadership since Sta-lin has pursued a Western orientation in foreign policy, but has done so in the face of a formida-ble cold war lobby. That lobby may finally prevail, if it has not already, largely because Soviet pro-détente arguments are in shambles.

Soviet proponents of detente have always insisted that significant cooperation with the West, particularly with the United States, is necessary to overcome Soviet backwardness in economic and other areas; to ensure a superpower role in managing world affairs, and to avoid an unconstrained arms race and a ouclear war. The politi-cal question was whether the Soviet leadership could actually rely upon the United States to cooperate despite other Soviet international objectives and longstanding American animosity.

In the early 1970s, pro-detente analysts gave the leadership an assurance that recently has been their undoing. They argued that because the Soviet Union had achieved global military and political equality with the West, detente had become an "objective occessity" for the United States. As proof they pointed to the "businesslike" detente policy of President Nixon, once America's arch-cold warrior.

The Brezhnev leadership clung to that axiom throughout the deepening crisis of detente in the late 1970s and into the '80s. It reasoned that President Carter's haphazardly hard-line policy was a temporary aberration, and that Ronald Reagan would turn out to be another Nixon, But President Reagan's assault on every premise of detente — his ideological crusade against the "evil empire," his campaign to stop the Soviet-European pipeline and his program to regain

By Stephen F. Cohen

U.S. military superiority — finally "dispelled" any "illusions" in Moscow, as Mr. Andropov put it last August, and with them the "objective necessity" thesis of the pro-detente lobby.

Soviet cold warriors, having always rejected the basic premises of any Western orientation. are the beneficiaries of that disillusionment. Espousing Russophile and xenophobic ideas from carrist and Stalimist times, they insist that Soviet Russia's rightful "destiny," as a political system and a great power, is fortress-like isolation from the West and principled opposition to it. Ameri-ca, the epitome of pernicious Western values, is not a solution to Soviet problems but the cause of them, from crises in East Europe and Afghanistan to political dissent and social ills at home. Moreover, cold warriors argue, the West is inherently anti-Russian, as evidenced by centuries of Western conspiracies and invasions, and therefore the United States will never accept the prerequisite of detente — Soviet security and parity in world affairs. Thus, Ronald Reagan, not Richard Nixon, is the real face of America. And thus, for the Soviet Union, cold war is both

political virtue and eternal necessity.

Dismissed as crackpot extremism by many leading Soviet officials only a decade ago, such views now seem cogent and prudent. Cold war ideology is more fulsome and zealous, in the Soviet press and in popular culture, than at any time since Stalin. Not all of it is directly comtrolled by the leadership, but some of it is.

The Soviet Union has withdrawn from arms

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talks. A catechism of cold war Communism. Nikolsi Yakovlev's "The CIA Against the USSR," circulates in 3 million copies and is serialized as orthodox wisdom in once prodetente newspapers. Xenophobic and pro-Stalin novelists win coveted state prizes. And earlier this month the leadership authorized an ominous new law against passing "information" to "for-eign organizations." Meanwhile, once outspoken and influential advocates of detente are on the

defensive and dispirited.

The importance of this turnabout in the long struggle between Western-oriented and cold war numism is hard to exaggerate. Soviet foreign and domestic policy are at stake, since the conflict is also between reform and reaction at home. The struggle, of course, is not over. Some important factors sustain the pro-detente lobby including certain relations with the West that directly benefit Soviet elites, widespread fear of China and the threat of nuclear war.

But other factors, in addition to U.S. policy, abet a cold war outcome in Moscow. One is the nsing tide of Russian nationalist sentiment, upon nsing tide of Kussian nanonaust sentiment, upon which cold warriors feed. Another is the growing political weight of watchdog institutions that have always promoted a "vigilant" cold war-outlook. And now there is the intensified struggle over power and policy in the top leadership caused by Mr. Andropov's death.

No serious contender in the succession battles shead is likely to wager his political fortunes on the lingering "illusious" of detente that Mr. An-dropov himself dismissed. Indeed, any strong leadership—something the country has not had for several years—will be tempted to impose a stringent austerity program at home to cope with the country's serious economic problems, and thus to enforce the calls for sacrifice and rigid controls that are implicit in cold war.

American cold warriors have always denied that such policy divisions exist inside the Soviet establishment. Now, dimly perceiving otherwise, they suggest that a cold-war Moscow is in America's interest because it will divert the Kremlin's attention to contingent "iron-curtain" areas and away from global rivalry with the United States. That perspective is both cynical and perilous. Its likely consequences are new repression in the

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, growing East-West mistrust bred by isolation, a permanent arms race and an even greater risk of nuclear war.

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University. He contributes a monthly column on Soviet affairs to The Nation.

When Moscow Gives Up on Washington

N EW YORK - When I visited Moscow in December, I found that the dominant mood among officials was one of anger, Among people ontside official circles, the dominant mood was fear—fear fueled by incessant, agriat-ed and strident vilification of the United States.

The combination of American insult and pressure is made more bitter to accept by Russians' recognition of their own political and economic vulnerability. These different tendencies share one volatile ingredient - the desire to reassert Soviet greatness at home and abroad.

Policymakers in the West generally believe that Soviet leaders have a pragmatic respect for the language of power — that they are prudent calculators of risks and costs in international relations. The emotion with which Soviet leaders are responding to U.S. pressures today put such assumptions about their "pragmatism" in doubt.

President Reagan's rhetoric has badly shaken the self-esteem and patriotic pride of the Soviet political elites. The Reagan administration's selfrighteous moralistic tone, its reduction of Soviet achievements to crimes by international outlaws from an "evil empire" - such language stunged and humiliated Soviet leaders. Among Soviet clites, who have spent much of their lives manipulating the nuances of ideology, words are taken very seriously. For them, President Reagan's decision to use bellicose language amount-

ed to a policy pronouncement. They were also convinced that his rhetoric promised even tougher policies if the Soviet Union let itself be pushed around. Thus even the recent muting of Mr. Reagan's attack, largely under pressure from European allies - as in his Jan. 15 speech urging the Russians to resume arms control negotiations — cannot quiet their

alarm. The damage will oot easily be undone.
Soviet officials believe that Mr. Reagan is determined to deny the Soviet Union nothing less than its legitimacy and status as a global power. They believe that he would deny them the respect and influence due them as a consequence of achieving military parity with the West.

A rekindled sense of insecurity fires defiance -a desire to lash out and restore the respect of others. Such an attitude must surely make Americans reconsider their confident expectation that Soviet pragmatists will continue to be content

NEW YORK — Age 65 is obso-lete as a basis of policy, thanks

to improved health and startling in-

creases in longevity. And yet the pre-vailing belief in America is that age 65 has some special significance —

that people are just late middle-aged

until they reach their 65th birthday.

when they suddenly become elderly.

The great majority of Americans don't age significantly until they are well into their 70s. Until then they are

vigorous, sound of mind and body

and keen to lead active, contributing

lives - oot at all like the elderly of

earlier times, when nearly anyone

raised to 70, but that act of political

expediency had little significance.

The participation of older people in

the labor force has cootinued to de-

cline, partly as a result of personal choice but also because of the perva-

sive myths that encourage it.

The mystique of age 65 obscures a

growing contradiction between the

increased longevity and vigor of older Americans and attitudes and policies

that encourage increasingly early re-

tirement. Discrimination in employ-

ment on account of age is banned,

and it is said, at least publicly, that the aim is to keep people in the labor force as long as possible. And yet Social Security benefits can be drawn

at age 62 and a penalty is imposed on beneficiaries under 72 who exceed

the allowable earned income. Private-

ly, many employers, through a subtle

combination of pressure and Iman-

cial inducement, are getting rid of

older workers to make way for less

senior, less costly and allegedly more

The need is to rethink attitudes

adaptable younger workers.

The legal retirement age has been

who reached 65 really was old.

By Seweryn Bialer

with policies of "low risk" and "low cost." During the fall of 1983, an invisible line was crossed in the attitudes of Soviet leaders toward President Reagan's present and future policies: They concluded that any attempt on their part to prove relations would be futile.

Their dilemma - to conceive a policy capable of meeting a protracted Reagan challenge — is rendered more complex and difficult by their knowledge of their own economic and political weaknesses and even more so by their knowledge that both their friends and their adversaries fully appreciate how vulnerable they are. But Mr. Reagan's challenge and the recognition of their own vulnerability do not combine to reinforce caution in Soviet international conduct. On the contrary, this combination could lead Soviet policymakers to take higher risks.

Soviet leaders have been deeply frustrated by the unexpected difficulties they have encoun tered in translating their military might into international political and economic gains. They do not look for sympathy but they expected to command respect from adversaries and uncommitted nations. What they can tolerate least of all is not to be taken seriously and not to be feared. Io the present situation, Soviet leaders will coolinue to pursue a very dangerous direction in

their foreign policy: to await, or create, occasions for reasserting themselves and confirming to the world that they are not being pushed around.
One such occasion was their withdrawal from oegoriations about intermediate-range missiles

to which, I believe, they will not return. A second is the expected deployment of Soviet missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and stepped up deployment of missile-carrying submarines off American shores. Yet these gestures of Soviet determination, in my view, will not suffice to satisfy the aims of the Soviet leaders. The risk that they will take a dangerous gam-

ble is heightened by nationalistic pressures.

Some kind of public opinion does exist in the Soviet Union and affects policy. The views that count circulate in the largest cities, through the party and government apparatus, and, most im-portant, among the various elites. The unrelent-

Played Out at 65? The Third Quarter Is Still Open

By Alan Pifer

toward retirement age so that public

and private business policies are bet-ter attuned to the realities of our time. I propose speaking of the third quarter of life, as embracing people

That notion may be somewhat

startling in its assumption that most of us are likely to live to be 100, but it

makes far more sense from a policy

standpoint than the arbitrary classifi-

cation of pre- and post-65-years-olds.

For most people the early 50s are a major turning point. Their children

have grown up and left home, they have reached their maximum real

earning power, are unlikely to be

often bored with their jobs. They

need a major change of career - a

"reporting," so to speak — to stimu-late new interests that they can pur-

sue well into their 70s. During that

span the chances are high that they

will stay vigorous, healthy and men-

tally alert, and, if given the chance,

continue in full-time, paid employ-

ment for the entire third quarter? Not

at all. That concept of productivity is

also obsolete. In the future, the no-tion of productivity must be broad-

ened to include part-time as well as

full-time paid work and full- and

part-time volunteer jobs. Most im-

portant, there must be a social expec-

tanoo that people will remain pro-

ductive throughout the third quarter

of their lives and will be accepted by

younger people as contributing, fully

involved members of the community.

Society oeeds to regard third-quar-

ter citizens as an asset rather than a

Does this mean that they should

will continue to be productive.

promoted again and are restless and

from the ages of 50 to 75.

ing attack on America in the press and on televi-sion has created an atmosphere in which the elites, the apparatchiks and at least some people in Moscow and Leningrad expect their leaders to act forcefully. In this, the Soviet leadership is a captive of its own rhetoric.

bristling with nuclear arms it cannot be normal to identify American security with a crude anti-

gers will multiply. One long-range danger is the real possibility that arms control and the stability f superpower nuclear forces will be sacrificed to the search on both sides for an impossible condition of total security, not to speak of illusory military superiority. Only incurable faunties would deny that the two superpowers in the ouclear age must "manage" their conflict. Yet the simple truth is that they are not managing it.

Their struggle to re-emerge will only increase the risks and dangers of an already inflammatory international situation. America must use its

The writer is professor of political science and

Some American leaders consider the present situation between the superpowers as "normal." In my view they are very wrong. In a world

communist crusade and to impose simplistic ide-ology on practical policy toward Moscow. If steps are not taken on both sides to redefine what is "normal" in U.S.-Soviet relations, dan-

In part because of Mr. Reagan's military politics, but decisively because of Soviet domestic problems, what the Russians call "the international correlation of forces" has shifted in favor of the United States. In short, the Russians are in a hole. It would be tempting to relax with satisfaction at their plight, if doing so were not so dangerous in the nuclear age. Any knowledgeable observer of the Soviet Union would probable bly agree that the Russians will not consent to remaining in a hole for long.

advantages to promote the cause of peace without having illusions about the toughness of its adversaries. To advance a closed-minded ideo logical position with inflamed, or even suddenly empered; rhetoric is to abandon the obligation to maneuver the conflict away from the abyss.

director of the Research Institute on International Change at Columbia University. This article was adapted by The New York Times from an essay in The New York Review of Books.

Link Cause And Effect? By David S. Broder

Do Voters

WASHINGTON — Abraham Lincoln never met Ronald Reagan. When Lincoln said, "You-can fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool-all of the people all the time," the Great Emancipator never imagined the Great Communicator.

It is apparently Mr. Reagan's be-ited that words can not only clock reality, but remake it. In the space of 48 hours last week. Lebanon was transformed - in his mind - from a bastion of democracy and an outpostof freedom into a place that was fit only for target practice from the hat the him of the market process of the marines — whose mission was folly from the beginning — is supposed to wipe out the memory of the decision that them in. It is the same sort of the decision that them in. It is the same sort of the decision that them in. It is the same sort of the decision that them in. It is the same sort of the decision that them in.

mind-game that allowed Mr. Reagan. in the State of the Union address, to brag about the record number of Americans who found work in 1983, without noting that most had lost their previous jobs since he got his More and more it is clear that Mr. Reagan's political calculus is that the reagan's pointical calcains is that the voters are unable to link cause and effect, or make any connection between general policy and specific effect. He is betting, in short, that most people's minds are like his own, heavily responsive to symbol, and

almost immune to logic.

The belief in the White House is, that once the marines are out of theirbunkers and beyond the range of smpers, terrorists and hostile artillery, the American people will not notice the weekage of Reagan policy in Lebanon and the Middle East.

in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The assumption was pna on the record by John P. Sears, who knows.

Mr. Reagan very well. He managed his 1976 had for the presidency and was in the same job in 1980, until his excessive candor got him in dutch with the Reagan family and the inner circle of California aides.

In an interview with The Washington Post the day after Mr. Reagan

ton Post the day after Mr. Reagan ordered the marines withdrawn, Mr. Sears said, "He'll just walk away from this and not look back. The Democrats will try to get him on the leadership issue and accuse him of getting himself into a bad sinuation, but he won't respond or even acknowledge that it was his fault ... By November, no one will remember how he came to put the

marines there in the first place." It is the same separation of cause. and effect, the same desiral of logic, the same substitution of symbol for substance that underlie Mr. Reagan's approach to the domestic policy disaster called the budget deficit.

Four years ago, in the Republican primaries, John B. Anderson and George Bush argued that Mr. Reagon's numbers did not add up you, could not necesse defense spending and cut taxes as much as he proposed to do without running up huge defied them but did not. cus. He delem disprove them Today the chairman of his own council of economic advisers, Martin Feldstein, says the same ig. Mr. Reagan can mizzle him_ but cannot show that he is wrong.

Mr. Reagan's response to the repeated demonstrations of the fallacy in his own policy is not what logic would suggest. Rather than re-examine the roots of that policy by rothinking the tax and military decisions, he prefers to beamse the public with two symbols — the balanced-budget amendment and the line-item veto - as if they would solve the

contradictions in his own policy.

Once again his political advisers base their tactics on removing or avoiding the specific irritant to the public, and hoping that the policy failure will not be noticed. Deficits are a boring abstraction, says Senator Paul Laxalt, the Nevada-

Republican and Reagan campaign chairman People can't relate to those huge numbers," he says. As long as interest rates do not rise, the public will not care. Reaganites hope.

The election will tell us whether Ronald Reagan or Abraham Lincoln-has judged the public's creditity cor-rectly. Meantime, shed a tear for those inside this administration who must try to reconcile the realities of the world with the romantic notions floating inside Mr. Reagan's head.
It is the belief of these men that Mr. Reagan can only be effective in persuading the public so long as he believes he is being true to his ownconvictions. "The script has to make sense to him," one of them once told me, using the metaphor of Mr. Reagan's movie days. The script in the) Middle East and the domestic economy is shot full of holes. Everybody: from Damascus to Dow Jones knows. it. But at the White House it is impor-tant that Mr. Reagan not find out.

The Washington Post

substantial savings by using older people's skills, experience and reli-ability and by cutting health costs. The more active and productive their Carnegie Corporation, contributed this article to The New York Times.

lives, the healthier they will be. And

as older workers, through the chal-

lenge provided by new careers, begin.

to reverse the trend toward early re-tirement, the growing burden on the

Social Security system will be eased.

There are 50 million third-quarter

Americans today - more than a fifth.

of the population. In another three decades, there will be 85 million — nearly a third of the population.

The writer, president emeritus of the

A Reading of Sarajevo Regarding the editorial "The Pistol of Sarajevo" (IHT, Feb. 6):

burden. Government and business

should help by providing equal access to retraining, phased retirement, greater flexibility in the use of public

and private pension benefits, greatly expanded poblic service employment

and better organized volunteer jobs.

Some of these changes would cost

money, but they would also produce

The Black Hand, whose activities the editorial describes as "terrorist," consisted of officers of the Serbian army supporting the liberation move-ment of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Neither Sarajevo nor the rest of

Bosnia and Herzegovina ever "be-longed" to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A kingdom since the 10th century, the country was defeated and occupied by the Ottoman Empire. After the Turks were defeated by the Austro-Hungarians in the 1870s, the Congress of Berlin (1878) declared that Austro-Hungary was "mandated by Europe" to administrate Bosnia and Herzegovina. But in 1908 the Austro-Hungarians simply

annexed the country.

The visit of Archduke Francis Ferdinand — heir to the Austro-Hungar-ian imperial crown — on June 28,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 1914, was a provocation and an insult to the Serbian, Bosnian and other Yugoslav nations. It was the 525th defeated and killed the Serbian em-

for a Germanic "Drang nach Osten."

No, Some Aren't Bored

It was interesting to note that Mr. ion in goods and services a year is flagerty quoted Robert Haville of boring is simply in my view dis-James Capel & Co. by name, but that playing his own ignorance.

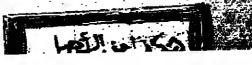
the analyst who made disparaging remarks about Powell Duffryn was allowed to remain anonymous Was. this perhaps because the analyst was

reluctant to state his views openly? Powell Duffryn is a diverse indus Yugoslav nations. It was the 525th trial company and many similysts, anniversary of the battle of Kossovo have found difficulty in following our Field (June 28, 1389), when the Turks activities as a whole because the tendency is for them to specialize into peror Lazar, before occupying the individual industrial sectors in fact, country until the 19th century. The this is why we at Powell Duffryn go killing at Sarajevo was only a pretext out of our way to talk to analysis and

"Hanson Trust Acquires Stake that a group employing 10 10 10 people in Powell Duffrym" (IHT, Jan. 11) on four continents in five broad in by Bob Hagerty:

dustrial sectors selling over £600 mil-

RDC HUBBARD Finance Director



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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11-12, 1984

By GUY MARTY

ECONOMIC SCENE

The Real Estate Market in France: Why Investors Are Paying the Piper

PARIS — It has become commonplace in France to blame the sad state of property investments on the 1982 Quillot law, which strength-ened the rights of tenants, and, to a lesser degree, on the new wealth tax. However, looking farther afield than these two immediate and imposing factors, there are some deeper-rooted reasons for the current morose mood in the real estate market.

It is perhaps useful to note that from 1914 to 1955, a period of more than 40 years, the property market was a deplorable area for investment, losing value year after year. In the light of this, it is easier to understand the spectacular uptrend from 1955 until recent years, a natural and vigorous filling-up of the vacuum between real values and the inordi-

For decades, the state

calling his own tunes as

has been the piper

nately low quoted market values. It would seem unwise, then, to take the trend of only the last 15 or 20 years as a long-term indicator for reference or forecasts. So what sort of trend can we now reason-

far as the French For decades, the state has been property market is the piper calling his own times as far as the French property market concerned.

At the outset of World War I, as a measure to support soldiers sent off to the front lines, and to protect their families from hardship, a rent freeze was initiated. This was entirely understandable (except, perhaps, the fact that all rents were frozen.) But even after the war, the freeze continued in effect year after year, government after government

This led to despondent landlords, to buildings in poor states of repair and to very little new construction. On top of that were the destructive effects of World War II. In 1948, France suddenly was confronted with

Reverse Direction

The authorities then started things going in the reverse direction, and landlords were no longer seen as shameful profiteers but as benevolent investors who the country needed very badly. The same period saw the freezing of rents for new buildings, establishment of credit facilities for families who wished to huy their own homes, and numerous fiscal

By 1955 the trend was upward as other factors added to the expanding demand. These included the economic boom that manifested itself in higher purchasing power for families, which then took advantage of the circumstances to buy better housing. The colonial strife in Algeria, with the resulting return of numerous French nationals, and the general migrations from the country and into cities and towns added to the demand as well.

Uoder the combined effect of favorable state intervention and the rosier economic factors the uptrend was uninterrupted for 20 years, and this has doubtlessly made a considerable impression on attitudes and habits. While rents, in terms of purchasing power, increased by a factor of seven between 1948 and 1970, they have found themselves slowly but surely eroded, losing 20 percent between 1960 and 1984.

Wheels Grind to Halt

From the standpoint of economics it would be difficult to envisage cents attaining any higher proportion than they enjoy at present in family budgets. The motor that was keeping the wheels of property investment turning eventually ground to a halt. In addition to this, the state now limits any rent increases to 80 percent of an index of construction costs,

which itself does not keep pace with the rate of inflation.

So where does Quillot's law fit into all of this? It continues to promote conflict between landlords and tenants instead of encouraging them to be amiable partners in what are, after all, quite oormal economic exchanges. From a long-term view, there can be no doubt that it is here that we find the real problem in property investment in France. In the short term, the Quillot law was merely a psychological detonator that put an end to a rising trend that was about to stop anyway. (The author is a French specialist on savings and investment.)

CURRENCY RATES

ಿ ಕೆಣವಿ ಚಿತ Late interbank rates on Feb. 10, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4.00 pm EST.

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INTEREST RATES

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78.75 980.75 - 475 380.85 - 345 380.11 380,76 - 3.17 380,75 377.45 - 5.10 380,90 377.45 - 5.35 377.90 - 100 Lendon, Parls and Luxem-

Sources: Comme Lloyds Bank.

The Daily Source for International Investors.





| In a Year of Consolidation for Oil, Some Likely Merger Candidat | tes |
|---|-----|
|---|-----|

| | 52-Week High (\$/share) | 52-Wesk Low (\$/share) | Feb. 2 Close (S/share) | Oil . Reserves (thou, bbl.) | in U.S. | Ges Reserves (bill. cu. ft.) | in U.S. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Getty Off* | 126 | 51% | 125% | 1,952 | 64% | 2,741 | 87% |
| Shell Oil * | 56% | 34% | - 55% | 2,312 | 95% | 7,548 | 97% |
| Amereda Hess | 344 | 201/4 | 28% | 772 | 34% | 2,144 | 46% |
| Kerr-McGee | 371/2 | 27% | 33% | 137 | 44% | 858 | 88% |
| Louisiana Land | 341/2 | 23½ | 29% | 96 | 72% | 490 | 96% |
| Sun Company | 551/4 | 301/4 | 48 | 783 | 88% | 3,834 | 87% |
| Superior Off | 42% | 30 | 39% | 268 | 52% | 4,417 | 42% |
| " Getty's management has accept | ed e \$128 a share | takeover offer | from Texaco Inc | | | | |

* The Royal Dutch/Shell Group has offered S55 a share for the 31 percent of Shell Oli it does not already own.

effects of World War II. In 1948, France suddenly was confronted with an acute shortage of housing, in a period when reuts as a proportion of the family budget represented hardly more than that allocated to buying Oil Firms in U.S. Looking for Mergers

By Thomas J. Lueck New York Times Service

NEW YORK - After a single month, 1984 is already the year of the merger for the oil industry. And oilmen, expecting a modest upturn after six years of falling oil demand, are virtually certain of more takeover actinn to come. "Everybody is looking around," said George

M. Keller, the chairman of Standard Oil Co. of California, the fourth-largest energy concern in the United States. Adds William F. Randol, an analyst for First Boston Corp., "It's like a square dance with everybody lining up on different sides of the floor." An obvious, but nonetheless important, rea-

son for all of this is that the world is running out rapidly, it is often cheaper, as the saying goes, to "find oil on Wall Street than in the ground."

But this year, the appeal of consolidation for the industry runs deeper. Flush with cash, and facing a tolerant federal antitrust posture, seyeral of the largest oil companies are looking for Co. and Royal Dutch/Shell Group's \$5.2-bilinvestments. They are also said to be trying to lion offer for the 31 percent of Shell Oil Co. it avoid the diversification that took them, unsuc-Speculation rises that Pickens may be on the verge of Gulf takeover bid. Page 13.

cessfully for the most part, into retailing, elec-

tronics and mining during the 1970s.

And economists say that for the first time since 1978, U.S. nil demand has stopped falling, and is expected to rise a bit this year and remain relatively stable for the rest of the decade. Fears nf a collapse in oil prices, therefore, have largely of oil. And with the cost of exploration rising been allayed, and companies with reserves in the ground have become that much more attractive as takeover targets.

So even though January saw two of the largest takeover bids in corporate history — the \$10.1hillinn offer by Texaco Inc. to acquire Getty Oil does not own - most analysts expect more merger proposals this year.
"What happened in January was the cata-

lyst," said John Olsen of Drexel Burnham Lambert. He and his colleagues have been compiling lists of takeover candidates that commonly include Superior Oil Co., Louisiana Land Co., Sun Co., Kerr-McGee Corp. and Amerada Hess Still another trend the analysts are watching

for is the possible increasing use of royalty trusts, in which oil companies put certain of their producing properties and the revenues (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Producer Prices In U.S. Climb 0.6% in Month

By John M. Berry egion Post Service

WASHINGTON - A big 27 percent increase in food prices last month pushed up the U.S. producer price index for finished goods in its largest one-month rise in more than a year, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Energy prices, which are counted generally with a one-month lag, continued to fall, but the 1.2-percent drop was not nearly enough to offset the impact of higher food

The seasonally adjusted 0.6-per cent increase in the index followed rises of 0.2 percent in November and 0.1 percent in December, the department said. The latter figure was revised downward from the 0.2 percent increase originally report-

The increase in food prices, the largest since August, 1980, was led by a 9.2-percent rise in pork prices, a 7-percent increase in vegetable prices and a 3.2-percent increase in

Analysis had expected an unusually harsh winter in the South and parts of the Midwest to boost food rices at the producer level, but not nearly as much as the report

At the White House, a spokesman. Marlin Fitzwater, played down the increase in producer prices, saying. This is just a onemonth increase due primarily to the harsh winter and its impact on food supplies." He ooted that producer prices other than for foods were unchanged over the past four months. "We're confident inflation remains under control," he said.

However, next month's report will pick up a hig increase in home-heating oil and diesel-fuel prices that is certain to end the string of declines in the energy part of the index, analysts said.

The January figures showed gasoline prices down a sharp 1.6 percent, about the same as in the previnus iwn months, home-heating-oil prices down 3.4 percent, more than double the two previous months' declines. Natural gas prices rose 0.9 percent. Over the last 12 months, energy

U.S. M-1 Rises By \$3 Billion

prices have fallen 6.9 percent.

NEW YORK - The narrow est measure of the U.S. money supply rose \$3 billion in the week ended Feh. 1, the Federal Reserve said Friday. In the credit markets, prices fell Friday for the sixth consecutive

The rise was in line with most analysts' expectations. A proader measure of money M-2 — rose a moderate \$7.8 billion in January. Neither measure included so-called benchmark revisions that the Federal Reserve makes periodically to reflect data from regional banks nnt surveyed weekly. The benchmarks will be included in data next week when the Fed will switch from Friday report-

ing to Thursday.

M-1 comprises cash, checking and similar accounts. In the latest 13 weeks, M-1 has averaged a 3.3-percent annualized rate of gain, M-2 includes M-1 plus passbook savings, small time deposits, including moneymarket deposit accounts, money-market mutual funds and certain other short-term assets.

Bonn Banking Changes May Spur Adjustments

FRANKFURT - Amendments Stoltenberg pushed through the to West Germany's hanking law agreed to by the cabinet this week have caused speculation that some edge publicly that the occil to conmortgage-bank operations may be solidate halances of mortgage reorganized or some mortgage banks may become publicly held, some bankers said Friday. Under the amendments, which

now go to the Bundestag, banks st adhere to conso ing ratios on all subsidiaries that sidiary of Deutsche Genossens are at least 40-percent owned, including mortgage-banking affili-

The large commercial banks conduet their mortgage lending through subsidiaries. Wednesday's cabinet debate on

the mortgage issue was heated, and Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff declined to vote. Many banks, and Mr. Lambs-

dorff and his Free Democratic Party, contend that the risks in wortgage lending do not rank nn a par with corporate or international

By N. R. Kleinfield

New York Times Service

CHICAGO - In this center of risk-taking commodities traders, there are people whn think all day long about such tricky subjects as

the consumption-based intertem-

They scribble their suppositions

poral capital-asset pricing model.

on legal pads, and then safely punch them into computers. They hardly ever test the theories with

their nwn money. When they do, they lose just about as often as

ordinary people.

They are the Chicago academics

There are people like Kenneth

French, an assistant professor of finance at the University of Chica-

go, who, along with a colleague, Eugene Fama, is trying to figure

out whether commodity-futures

Or there is Lester Telser, a pro-

fessor of economics at the school,

who is contemplating whether the

new options on futures can flourish

alongside the highly active futures products. The exchanges think yes; Mr. Telser is dubious, though he

added, "I may live to regret that

Meanwhile, Daniel Siegel, an as-

sistant professor ni finance nt

Northwestern University, in Evanston, a suburh of Chicago, is

hunting with his colleague, Robert Korajczyk, for the best statistical

method to work out cross hedges.

There are a dozen or so of this

The Federal Reserve Bank of

New York and many U.S. hanks

will be closed Monday for a holi-

type of academic at the University

Bank Closings

prices predict cash prices.

of commodity futures.

consolidation of mortgage subsidiaries. Some banks now acknowloperations would push them above the requirement limiting banks to lend no more than 18 times their basic capital. Market attention centers on the

100-percent owned mortgage subchaftsbank, the clearing bank of the cooperative-banking sector.

A leading banker suggested that DG Bank's Hamburg-based mort-gage subsidiary, Deutsche Genossenschafts Hypotheken Bank AG, one of West Germany's largest, should be partly sold to other coopcrative banks or should sell its shares to the public.

Arnold Kremer, chairman of Sueddentsche Genossenschafts Zentralbank AG, a shareholder of DG Bank, told a press conference (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

These Thinkers Are Close to the Action

Professors at an assortment of

universities, such as Columbia, Stanford and the Massachusetts

the Chicagoans have the advantage of running their studies near the

"I feel I'm really sitting pretty,

VALUE LINE brings

to European Investors

years and estimated 3 in 5 years ahead.

of Chicago and Northwestern, and because I'm in a city where my field

their growing fraternity is a natural is all around me," Mr. Siegel said, nffshoot of the big futures and op- as he made a halfhearted effort to

tions markets in Chicago, the home of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exonto the floor of the Board of the Chicago Board Options Exone the Board of the Board of

Institute of Technology, specialize are in any sense snooping for crafty in futures and options work, but ways to beat the markets. The al-

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name end address together with this ad to Dept 413K02 :

Chicago Professors Still Get Burned on Market Floor

Dollar Eases After Early Rise

NEW YORK - The dollar posted an early advance Friday in reaction to the death of President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union but then drifted lower as dealers decided to wail for the dust to settle. The dollar rose after the Fed-

eral Reserve reported a \$3-billion rise in the narrowest measure of the money supply, but then immediately came back to where it was before. Gold, after gaining initially, fell back to close almost un

chaoged oo the day. Gold stayed in step in London and Zurich, closing \$5 lower at \$378.50 an ounce in both renters against the identical Thursday closings of \$383.50. In late trading in New York,

the dollar was quoted at 2.7423 Deutsche marks, down slightly from 2.7438 on Thursday. The French franc strengthened to 8.425 from the previous day's 8.4325, and the British pound edged higher in \$1.4175 from \$1.4155. The yen eased 10 234.30 from 234.25.

Trade and I mention what kind of

research I dn. everyone's ears perk

up."
The professors disavow that they

are in any sense snooping for crafty

most unequivocal academic wis-

dom, for which the University of Chicago Business School is famous,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

NYSE Holds On to Modest Gain 729 among the 2,013 issues traded. Pickens Jr., and associates are ru-

NEW YORK - The New York Stock Exchange wound up its worst week in more than 15 months Friday with a modest gain hot trading slowed considerably reflecting investor concern about a jump. in wholesale prices.

IBM and some other blue-chip issues paced the less-than-spectacplar rebound. But utilities came under fire again because of another nuclear plant controversy. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, which fell 3.56 Thursday to a 1,160.70. But the closely watched average plunged 36.33 for the week overall, the worst setback since it fell 39.74 in the week ended Oct. 29, 1982.

Advances topped declines 908-

Volume was 92.2 million shares, down from the 128.2 million traded Thursday, and was the slowest volume since 82 millino changed hands Jan. 23. Pan American World Airways a takeover targer. was the most active NYSE-listed

issue, up 1/4 to 71/4. Other airlines

generally were higher. IBM was the second most active issue, up 1 to 110. IBM raised charges on certain lease and rental compment

American Telephone & Tele-10-month low, rebounded 7.96 to graph "old" stock was the third payments to contractors of 1.160.70. But the closely watched most active issue, off ½ to 63½, ar plant. AT&T when-issued followed, off 1/4

Petroleum's chairman, T. Boone er.

mored to be preparing a takeover hid for Gulf, Mesa cased 1/2 to 151/4... Chock Full O' Nots jumped 23/4 to 131/4 in active trading. Published reports said the company might be

United Brands spurted 21/4 40cr 214. American Financial Corpen said it boosted its stake in United Brands to 45.4 percent from 29.3, percent.

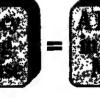
Long Island Lighting, a % loser Thursday, fell 14 to 81/4 in active trading. Lilco said it was halting

Houston Natural Gas lost I to 521/2 and Coastal Corp. 11/8 to 361/4. Gulf Oil, which rose 21/4 Thurs- The companies are locked into day, was fifth, up ¼ to 57. Mesa counter takeover bids for each oth-

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

gerian Foreign Debt at \$15 Billion. hance Ministry Officials Estimate

hance withistry officials Settmate

AGOS (Renters) — Nigeria's foreign debts amount to nearly \$15

on, Finance Ministry officials said Friday,
bey said trade arrears totaled \$4.6 billion while withdrawals on loans
repayments amounted to \$10.22 billion, giving a total of \$14.82

on. Nigeria's total foreign debt commitments, drawn and undrawn,
\$23.34 billion, including federal and state government debts,
be trade arrears figure was a little lower than had generally been
inated by bankers in Nigeria and abroad. They believe the unpaid

unt on trade totals \$5 billion to \$6 billion.

AGOS (IRD)—The Sandi Arabian oil ministers Sheith Abroad Taki

AGOS (UPI) — The Sandi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki nani, has predicted an increase in oil demand this year of two million rels a day, partly because of the Northern Hemisphere's severe winter.

did not elaborate.

In Yamani, who is visiting Nigeria's new military rulers, also said that EC should study Nigeria's request to expand its crude production n 1.3 million barrels a day. Oil sales make up 90 percent of Nigeria's zign earnings and the country is facing a severe cash shortage because educed oil sales.

Ar. Yamani said Nigeria's need to increase production was obvious, he warned against Nigeria leaving the 13-member Organization of roleum Exporting Countries if its request is not met. Producers like tain, Algeria and some Gulf states would undercut Nigeria in the 'id market forcing it to lower prices, he said.

Meren

ب- درست و

.K. Retail Prices Fell 0.1% in Month

ONDON (Reuters) — British retail prices fell 0.1 percent in January er a 0.3-percent increase in December, the Employment Department he year-to-year rate of increase slowed to 5.1 percent last month from

percent in December.
The January decline resulted mainly from price reductions on clothing, twear and household goods during New Year sales.

raniff Is Ruled Ready to Fly by CAB

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Braniff Inc. been ruled economically fit to rate as an air carrier. Company officials said the action by the Civil ronautics Board moved the airline much closer to its goal of beginning

This was a very big and very happy step for us," said Tom McGrew, aniff's Washington attorney, "If it hadn't been handled as expeditious-it could have held up our plans to fly by March 1."

The five-member CAB issued a memorandum Thursday saying it had clined to review Administrative Law Judge John Vittone's decision proving Braniff's fitness application. The decision allows the transfer a fitness certificate from bankrupt Dallas-based Braniff Airways to aniff Inc., owned by the Chicago-based Hyatt Air Corp. under a ncern known as Dalfort Corp.

Braniff International filed for protection from creditors in May 1982, d has been struggling since then to become airborne again.

rysdale's Top Officers Plead Guilty

NEW YORK (NYT) — The two top officers of Drysdale Government curities Corp., which collapsed in 1982, have pleaded guilty in State preme Court in Manhattan to defrauding the Chase Manhattan Bank

Joseph V. Ossorio, chairman of the defunct Drysdale Securities Corp. d a director of the Drysdale Government affiliate, and David J. enwetter, who owned all of Drysdale Government Securities' stock and is its chief trader, had been indicted on the charges last July and iginally pleaded not guilty. On Thursday, Mr. Ossorio also admitted frauding Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of more than \$20 million. e could face an 18-year prisoo sentence, while Mr. Henwetter could

ceive a maximum of seven years.
The two banks had acted as clearing agents for Drysdale Government curities, which the Manhattan district attorney, Robert M. Morgenan, charged "was insolvent from the day it opened for business." When rysdale was unable to pay \$290 million in interest due to the owners of easury bonds that Drysdale held temporarily, the banks made good the yments to avoid a crisis in the government securities market.

Strong Car Sales in January Prompt U.S. Industry to Raise Sights for '84

By John Holusha New York Times Service

CHICAGO - U.S. anto executives, encouraged by nonsually strong car sales in January, are cau-tiously raising their sights for all

At the beginning of the 1984 model year in October, most auto executives and analysts were estimating total car sales for the calen-dar year at 10 million to 10.3 mil-

But with an annualized sales rate of 10.25 million in January, when sales are traditionally slowed by bad weather, some of the executives say sales of 10.5 million or more seem possible.

"The sales rate is very strong, maybe even stronger than we can understand," Philip Benton, vice president for marketing at Ford Motor Co., said Thursday, Mr. Benton, along with many other auto industry figures, was in Chica-go for the city's annual auto show.

Mr. Benton noted that the sales recovery of the last two years had come in stages, with sales running at about a 9.25-million annual rate for much of last year before climb-ing to a 10.25-million rate in mid-

"It may stay at a 10.25 plateau," he said, "but it is also not unreasonable to expect it to increase again in the spring and fall."

C.J. King, the senior vice president for sales for U.S. operations of Nissan Motor Co., said 1984 sales might go as high as 11 million." However, because of restraints on Japanese imports and a shrunken entory, he said Nissan's sales in the United States would not equal the 522,000 sold in 1983.

Mr. King indicated that Nissan's sales executives would be eager for sen) Raychem's shares tumbling the parent company to begin producing cars at its plant in Smryna, see, where pickup trucks are now being made. He noted that Takashi Ishihara, the president of Nissan, had said he would turn his attention to Smrynn now that an agreement to produce cars in England has been concluded. Mr. King also said Nissan offi-

cials were studying whether to bring a small van into the U.S. market to compete wih those being sold successfully by Chrysler Corp. and Toyota Motor Co. Mr. Benton and other Ford exec-

utives outlined some of the compaoy's plans for future products gy Commission, Mr. Cook, who Thursday at a briefing for reporters. Ford plans to begin production remains its president, became in-of its own mini-van, called the Acrostar, later this year and it will be sold as a 1985 model. The Ford product is somewhat larger than hrysler's Plymouth Voyager and Dodge Caravan but will still fit into and pipes.

For the past two years, the im-

wheel drive and a greater payload and Isuzu Motor Co. affiliates. Lee

The No. 2 antomaker also said it lion to retool assembly plants in Chicago and Allanta for production of a new midsize family car that will have front-wheel drive. "We're in the studying phase of our strategy." Mr. Benton said,

rus." is planned as a 1986 model. Mr. Benton said Ford was also developing a small-car strategy to counter that of General Motors

Corp., which plans to jointly produce small cars with Toyota in Calculated that this autumn's contract talks with the United ifornia and also to import small Automobile Workers onion would autos from its Suzuki Motor Co. have an impact on that strategy.

than the Chrysler or Toyota prod- A. lacocca, the chairman of Chrysler, said Wednesday that GM's plans might force his company to would spend more than \$300 mil- produce the replacement for its subcompact Omni and Horizon models outside the United States.

We're in the studying phase of The new car, code-named "Tauadding that obtaining small cars that are competitive with Japanese models "is the single most impor-

contract talks with the United



Malcolm Baldrige

Raychem Encounters Earnings Slump But Emphasis on New Products Gives Analysts Hope

By Jesus Rangel

NEW YORK - Raychem Corp., whose insulation materials and radiation-treated plastics have applications ranging from oilfields and utilities to aircraft, computers, electronic devices, missiles and telecommunications equipment, is running into troubles at home and

ifornia, company predicted that re-sults in the second half of the current fiscal year, ending Juoe 30, would be unchanged from the first half. Io the fiscal first half, the company bad results of \$15 million, or \$1.56 a share, on sales of \$305 million. The earnings prediction, coming

as it did in a nervous stock market, \$13 a share, to \$59. On Thursday, they closed at \$54.75, down 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange. Last June Raychem was traded at a record price of \$93. The company's specialty is bom-

barding plastics with radiation from an electron beam generator, This changes the molecular structure of the plastics, and makes them more resistant to beat, moisture and corrosion. Such plastics are particularly used in wiring systems of aircraft and computers. The idea for the company grew

out of the work its founder, Paul M. Cook, did for the old Atomic Enerstarted the company in 1957 and while seeking ways to use atomic Raychem's Chemelex divisioo

makes heating elements for tanks

pact of the strengthening dollar has eroded profits from still-strong foreign sales of Raychem's insulatioo materials, 60 percent of which are made abroad. And demand for the expensive, high-performance pipe connectors that Raychem makes has decreased because of a slowdown in construction of petrochemical and oil refineries in the

pipe protection and insulation products slowed in November and early December because of nousually mild autumn weather io many

when it had profit of \$37.2 million. or \$4.07 a share, on sales of \$535 million. The 1982 figure includes a

executive vice president, said prospects for the company were ighter than its recent stock activity might indicate. Both he and analysts are predicting higher earnings for the fiscal year 1985, based on expectations that the dollar will ease and that the company's development of oew products will suc-

Securities of San Francisco said: They've made it loud and clear that while earnings are important, they are going to increase funding research and development They've told people for a while that they are intent on getting sales to the \$1-billion level.

MILLION DM

MILLION DM or

MILLION DM or

that it was trying to force the Rea-gan administration to accept global filed anti-dumping and counter-vailing duty petitions with the U.S.

called Electrofit. The device is an

electrically powered telephooe

splice case that has a built-in heater
so shrink and tighten the plastic

around telephone cables, making

them moisture-proof. The case

would replace a product curreotly

used, in which the plastic around

the cable has to be melted with n

New York Times Service

Middle East. More recently, demand for its On Jan. 31, the Menlo Park, Cal-

> parts of the United States. Recent frigid weather across the United States has mitigated this problem In fiscal 1983, Raychem earned \$30,5 million, or \$3,23 a share, on sales of \$583 million. That was down 18 percent from fiscal 1982,

tax benefit of \$6.8 million in Brit-Robert M. Halperin, Raychem's

Martin Rober of Montgomer

Among other products, the com-

propane torch. Bell Resources Takes Mine Stake

MELBOURNE - Bell Resources Ltd. has signed an agree-ment with Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. to take a 5-percent stake in the BHP-led consortium taking over Utah International Inc.'s Queens land coal ventures, BHP said Fri-

Bell is to pay more than 135 million Australian dollars (\$125.7 million) for its stake in both Cen tral Queensland Coal Associates and Gregory Joint Ventures, mar ket sources said. BHP will hold 35 percent of Central Queensland Coal, which will acquire five mines from Utah and 47 percent of Greg ory, now wholly owned by BHP.

BHP is acquiring Utah Interna-tional from General Electric Co. which will retain a stake in the coa

Bid; U.S. \$3.00, Asked: U.S. \$3.50. As of date: Feb. 10, 1984. F. P. S.

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PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Threatens Steel Industry countries and may file the petitions By Stuart Auerbach as early as March. Earlier this week, U.S. Steel said it was plan-Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Commerce ning to file cases against the five nations cited Friday and against Secretary Malcolm Raldrige has attacked Bethlehem Steel Corp., say-

Baldrige Says Complaint

been injured by imports.

"This actioo is like corralling the whole herd for a few strays," Mr.

In a speech Thursday to business

executives in Pittsburgh, the heart of U.S. steel country, Mr. Baldrige

extended his attack on Bethlehem

to efforts by the entire U.S. steel industry to limit import competi-

tion through global quotas.
U.S. Steel Corp. said Wednesday

quotas by filing numerous unfair-

trade complaints.
[U.S. Steel said Friday that it had

Commerce Department and the In-ternational Trade Commission

against steelmakers in Argentina, Australia, Finland, South Africa

and Spain, Reuters reported from

Pittsburgh.

South Korea, Sweden and Romaing that i) "placed the interests of the entire industry at risk" by filing a trade complaint last month as-serting that U.S. steelmakers have nia.] Mr. Baldrige said global quotas

would only encourage inefficiency, inflate domestic prices, underine our economic recovery, decrease consumer choice and lead to serious foreign counter-protectionism against important U.S. ex-

He said the Bethlehem complaint jeopardizes an October 1982 agreement that limits steel imports from the European Community to 5 percent of U.S. consumption. As part of the arrangement, U.S. producers agreed to drop trade complaiots against European compa-nies and said they would oot file

Other U.S. steelmakers have refused to join in the Bethlehem complaint for fear its filing would upset

the agreement with the EC. Bethlehem took the route of a trade complaint asserting that imports, whether or oot they are fairly traded, burt domestic steelmakers. The entire industry is pressing

ittsburgh. for relief through legislation now before the House of Representaadditional cases against other tives that would limit imports.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY



INSTANT LIQUIDITY.

Despite Theories, Professors n Chicago Get Burned, Too

(Continued from Page 9) that markets are "efficient," sequently checked to see if fortunes seaning that prices are not prectable and no one has an edge by bscribing to any special trading

stem. They stoically refuse to be-

eve in panaceas. "Our basic paradigm is that you in't do that," Mr. French said. You can't beat the market." He smiled and recalled that he rote a paper on what has been alled the "weekend effect," the act that holding stocks from Fri-

ay to Monday produces a consis-intly nasty result, yet he said that never crossed his mind that he ould make money from the obser-

Peru and Banks Agree on Debt Rescheduling

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Peru has ached agreement with its 12-bank lvisory group on a \$2.6-billion ogram designed to cover the nuntry's imancing needs through

It was the first time since the bt crisis bit Latin America a year id a half ago that such a package d not include a request for fresh

The proposed financing proam, which was agreed upon late ednesday, is being sent to nearly 10 of Peru's creditor banks ound the world for approval. It nger payback periods than a sim-r \$830-million program that

short- and medium-term debt swer.

posal, Peru's advisory group ofid to reschedule the \$1.5-billion
it at 1½ percentage points over
London interbank offering rate
in prime rate. The rescheduling
in scall for the loans to mature in

lease of the terms of the linancing contact moves a match of a point
would not distill much valuable information from their wisdom.

As Daniel Siegel put it: "My impression of the trader is that he's not very educated. I respect the fact
that he's brave and has this incredit that he's bra

It was just as well. When he subawaited, he found out that the commission costs wiped out the profits. A nice feature for academics in-

volved in futures and options work is that if they think up some practical prescription, they can witness its immediate application. The classic example is the Black Scholes model to price options that Fischer Black and Myron Scholes published in 1973 while they were faculty members at the University of Chicago. It swiftly emerged as a common pricing tool used by pro-fessional options traders.

The Chicago academics ponder away in cramped offices. Jeans and sport shirts seem to be the operational garb.

Here is George Constantinides, a professor of finance at the University of Chicago, thinking about options and tax questions. He is also exploring the topic of the pricing of warrants and convertible callable bonds.

On another floor is Robert Ha-mada, who is working with Mr. Scholes, now at Stanford, on the implications of the financial-fu tures markets for stock and bond

At Northwestern, Robert Hodrick is studying foreign-exchange markets. Ravi Jagannathan is look-ing into whether the risk-return nature of agricultural futures is any chancier for public investors than stocks are. The prevalent belief is that futures are far riskier, but Mr. Jagannathan believes they are not. Judging from some of the papers

the professors heap on visitors, the rries lower interest rates and work can be decidedly esoteric. Kenneth French once addressed the question of whether the daily settling-up of futures contracts afnks agreed to last year.

At the end of 1983, Peru had reign debts of \$12.5 billion, acding to estimates by Morgan detected a slight deviation. "It's so aranty Trust Co.

small as to be meaningless for practical application," he said. "I spent two years of my life for that an-

turing over the next 15 months, rollover of \$880-million in le credits and the disbursement \$200 million remaining from a to shed risk in the markets. Pure O-million loan that foreign speculators like the pit traders who iks advanced to Peru last year. scream their lungs out every time a loder the terms of the financing contract moves a fraction of a point would not distill much valuable in-

years, with a five-year grace shocking how little theory traders know. I once had a conversation 1 the old package, the interest down on the floor with a gny who was 24 percentage points said the most important training he ve Libor or 2 points over the had was as a fighter pilot, because prime. The earlier agreement he had to be able to take in bits of ed for the loans to mature in information and assimilate it and it years, with a three-year grace act quickly. You can't learn that in

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS 18 February 1984

e quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds, not some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices, symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for ; [w) = weekty; [b) = bi-monthly) (r) = regelorly; AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA. SOFIO GROUP GENEVA

| J | —(d) Boerbond | —(d) America Volor ——————————————————————————————————— |
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| l | BANK VON ERNST & Cle AG, PB 2622 Bern (d) CSF Fund SF 22.27 —(d) Crossbow Fund SF 9.26 | —)d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sci. 5P 103.0 |
| l | —(d) ITF Fund NLV \$ 15.50 | 1 Fibrit Bond Selection |
| ١ | BANQUE INDOSUEZ | —(d) Universal Fund SF 101.1 |
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| Į | CHARTER LIFE INS., Grand Turk B.W.1 | (d) Copital Preserv. Fd. Intl \$10.1 |
| ŀ | —(w) Growth Strategies Fd | (w) Citodel Fund \$2.0 |
| ł | —(w) Land Strategies Fund |)b) COMETE \$ 1062.0 |
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| ł | CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL —(w) Capital Intl Fund \$33.83 —(w) Capital Italia SA \$11.32 |)w) Convert, Fd. Int'l B Corts \$25.7 |
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| j | —(6) J.F Australia | (w) Tokyo Poc Hald N.V \$ 129.5 |
| ļ | LLOYDS BANK INTL POB 428, Gestero 11 | im) Tweedy, Browne N.V \$1.753.4 |
| ļ | —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth | (m) Tyche S.A.Class A \$ 97.2 |
| J | -+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 303.00 | (d) UNI Bond Fund \$1,014.0 |
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Do you want to become a millionaire? You can. Now we offer 2 Million DM this opportunity 25 times 1 MILLION DM! guaranteed Super Jack Pot 400.000 tickets -147.461 prizes Total prize money over 133 million DM 39.603 ADDITIONAL PRIZES A prize of DM 20,000 up to 2 million DM talls on almost every 1000, buket number.

This is exceptional. An inheritance or business venture could never offer you such a chancel The NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY offers you the possibility to being to an international group of clever participants. All prizes are quoted and paid out in German Marks (DM). This is where your advantage is. The West German Mark has been one of the strongest currencies in the world for years. Each lottery runs over a pened of 6 month, one cleas per month. There are 400.000 tickets with) 47, 46 torizes lotaling over 133Million DM. A lotal of 242 jackpots ranging from 100, 000.— to 1Million DM are raffled-off plus plently of medium and smaller prizes. It is also possible that 10 prizes of 100.000.— DM will be combined into a Super-Jackpot of 1 Million.— determined in pre-drawings. That means that 24 prizes of 1 Million DM plus 2 guaranteed prizes of 1 Million and 2 Million each will be drawn — 28 Super-Jack pots = 26 Millionaires.

Name us another game where this is possible! The drawings are held in public and supervised by state auditors. All prizes are guaranteed by the German Government. The great thing is that nobody will find out about your winnings, because you – as a player – remain anonymous.

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2. Class May-Drawings '84

6. Class - Main draw PRIZE-SCHEDULE MILLION DM or 400,000 ticket numbers in the game 147,461 winning numbers 37 out of 100 numbers are winners 4. Class 5. Class MILLION DM or MILLION DM MILLION DM of MILLION DM or 20 000 DM 15.000 DM 10.000 DM 5.000 DM 5.000 OM 2 000 OM 1 000 DM 600 OM

Start of next Lottery: October 1984

Lots of Luck

You order your ticket with on the order coupon below Within days you receive your ticket together with an invoice and the 1 PLEASE INCLUDE PAYMENT WITH YOUR ORDER. You can also pay

for your ticket after receipt of the invoice. Payment can be made by personal check, travellers check, bank transfer (add remittance bank charge) or in cash via registered air mail (cash at your own risk). () After each class you will receive the official winning list together with the ticket of the next class via air mail.

 If your ticket has been drawn, you will immediately receive a winning notification. Your drawn ticket is aliminated from the game, therefore we will offer you a new ticket (replacement-ticket) so that you can keep on playing right up to the 6. class.

Your prize-money will be transferred to you within one week of your request by check or any other way you desire. Of course, if you hit a jackpot you can come in person to collect your prize in cash. 💤 if you are already our customer, please do not order, because you

You can be sure you will receive tast, honest and confidential service. Now it is up to you.

Your chance to win: 1:3



All classes (1st - 6th class) 72. Lottery, beginning April 6, 1984 to September 28, 1984

ase fill in number of tickets you want to order.

US\$* or 741.00 • 269.45 • 190.00 1/1 ticket 381.00 • 138.55 1/2 ticket 1/4 ticket 201.00

US\$ prices and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange. Prices are for all 2 classes including eir mail postage and wi YALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL

If coupon is missing, write for Information. W.-Germany Mail coupon to Lotterie-Einnahme Hameln Kuhlmannstraße 1 A D-3250 Hameln W.-Germany Please write in German 🗀 English 🗔 Please print in clear letters. Mr. Mrs. Miss

P. O. Box

PARTY IN THE REPORT OF THE OWNER, SATURDAY SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11-12, 1984 AMEX Diaries NASDAQ Index Friday's NYSE index **Dow Jones Averages NYSE Most Actives** Closa Cirya Aga 25434 + 235 25437 257.26 + 1105 301,10 272.10 + 1107 280,35 2449 + 147 284,35 204,27 - 0,18 209,35 204,27 - 0,18 209,35 204,27 - 0,18 209,35 204,27 - 0,18 209,35 Close 367 221 713 111 25 Low Close Chige 89,97 99,07 +0.35 194,46 194,64 + 0.67 86,17 86,17 +0.36 45,71 45,71 -0.41 89,62 89,86 +0.42 161 473 187 49 187 187 49 1149.92 211.08 126.11 453.05 Dor Gen Ament Dorner Tile a Vrbino : Echole Patien Scimen Dornes NYSE. 110 714 6374 1274 5524 6574 6574 6574 1314 16239 16103 15701 15151 13681 11974 10633 9227 8461 2266 7941 6978 6513 6475 11074 ... 25435 BASHAYA 10946 714 4374 17 5519 5519 2516 3719 3519 3719 1314 Closing **NYSE Diaries** 708 708 708 288 2024 4 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. \$2,220,090 128,310,099 Standard & Poors Index 97ev. 526 1121 381 2029 5 Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.... Dow Jones Bond Averages Buy Sales Prev Consolidated Close 148,428,496 489,155 480,587 480,587 504,690 418,667 71.37 45.47 74.78 Tobles include the nationwide prices \$1,770,300 31,321,360 12 Month High Low Slock Div. Yld. PE 190s High Low Quot. Chige 13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Quat. Chiga: France Cancels Meeting Div. Yid, PE 180s High Low Qual. Chipe DIV. YId. PE 1005High Low Quoi. Chige 12 Month High Lovy High Low Stock LTV pf
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AMEX Stock Index

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The Bonn spokesman was mable to say why.

Mr. Delors canceled the meeting of the Group
of Five, made up of the five leading non-Communist industrial powers — the United States.

France, Britain, West Germany and Japan.

However, other financial sources in Paris said-the meeting was canceled after senior U.S. and Japanese officials said they could not attend because of pressing budget problems as home.

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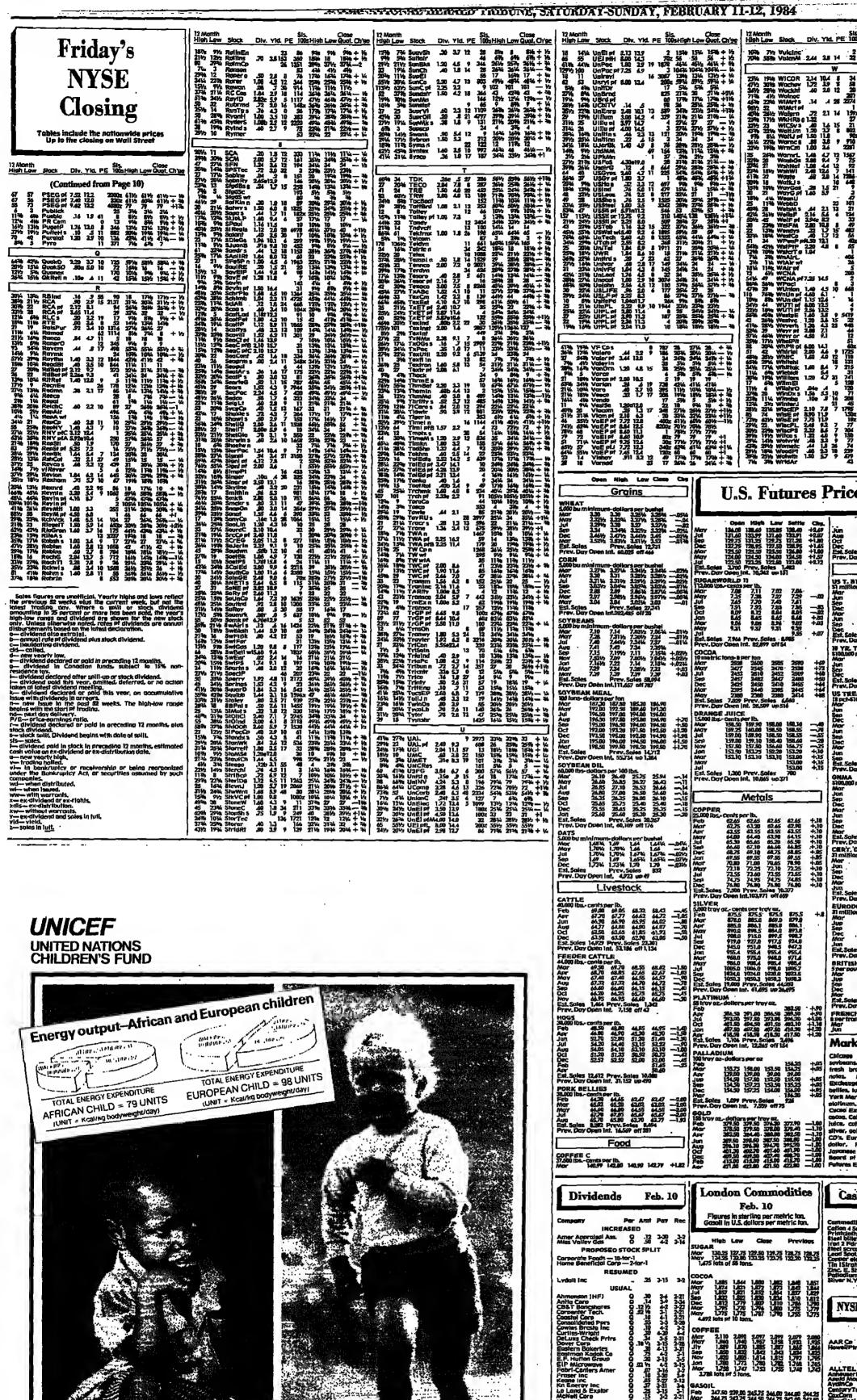
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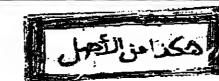
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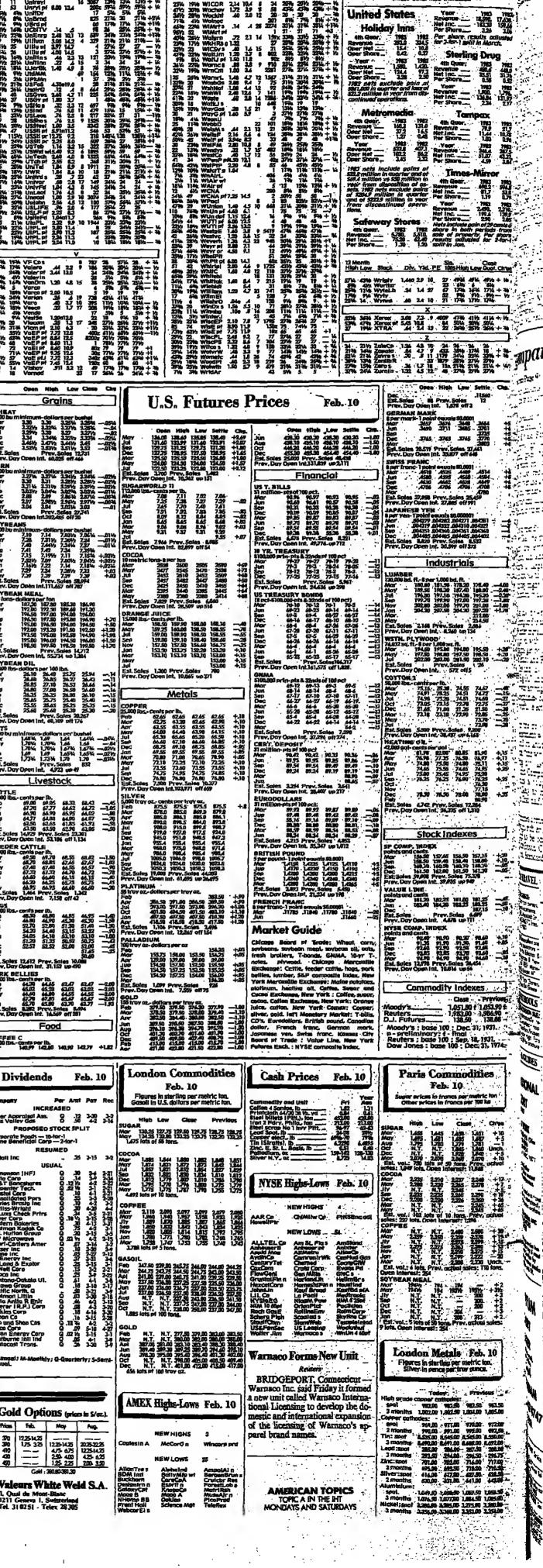
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A European child may spend up to two-and-a-half times as much energy on walking and running as a child in a malnourished community in Africa. The reduced activity of the malnourished child comes at a time when play and exploration of the environment is important to the development of physical and mental skills. (UNICEF)

Photographs, Lars Astron





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ckens' Bid for Gulf Is Expected

avy Trading in Stock Is Seen as Foreshadowing Move

By Robert J. Cole

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TOPICS

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Holiday Inns

New York Times Service W YORK — Heavy trading thy in the stock of Gulf Oil has pushed up the price of tares sharply and heightened lation that T. Boone Pickens hairman of Mesa Petroleum may be on the verge of mak-

takeover hid for Gulf. price rose \$2,125 Thursday, 5.75 a share, on a volume of llion shares. On Friday it was cents to \$57.25 and a volume : overall price increase, which

een about \$10 over the last weeks, seems to have coni Wall Street professionals -cknowledge that they are act-1 little more than instinct a takeover battle between and Gulf will crupt before

in what appeared to be a of the rumors, Mr. Pickens hursday: "That's very inter-; it's the first time I've heard

nost identical reports circu-

a sign that Mr. Pickens might now be ready to make his move.

There was further speculation that Mr. Pickens's offer for Gulf stock, should it be made, would range between \$55 and \$65 a share. Gulf refused comment.

Two months ago, Mr. Pickens lost a proxy fight to prevent Gulf from becoming a Delaware corporation, a transfer that Gulf decided on in an effort to fend off attack. Since then Mr. Pickens is known to have been seeking wealthy new partners for a new attempt.
Traders reasoned that if Mesa

tried to huy Gulf, Gulf would try to buy Mesa. This pushed up Mesa shares by \$1.125 Thursday, to \$15.375. It slipped back 12.5 cents Friday, to \$15.25.

Others argued that one way to fight off Mesa might be for Gulf to buy Superior Oil Co., thus making Gulf more expensive. Superior's shares slipped 37.5 cents on Thursday, to \$39.25, but gained 12.5 cents Friday, to \$39.375.

A small group of wealthy Texans and other investors headed by Mr. Feb. 3 and again last Mon-rul nothing happened. Thus, million for nearly 22 million shares mover Thursday was read as of Gulf, or 13.2 percent of the com-

pany. To raise that stake to above 50 percent, however, would take at least \$3.5 billion in cash,

Oil executives said privately that the only way they could think of for Mr. Pickens to position himself for a bid for Gulf would be for him to find substantial new financing, Mr. Pickens is said to have sounded out dozens of wealthy investors in the last two months, including Swiss banks and investors from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Whether be has been able to raise anything close to \$3.5 billion is unknown.

Wall Street arbitragers have been heavy buyers of Gulf stock since at least the middle of January. At that time Gulf stock stood at \$47. By Jan. 24 it topped \$50. By Feh. 1 it passed \$54 and by Feb. 3 it reached a high of \$57.75, before sliding back to \$55.50 as part of a broad decline in the market. Thursday, bowever, some arbi-

tragers are understood to have sold stock in Houston Natural Gas Corp. — a target in an unrelated takeover battle - to raise money to buy Gulf.

As part of the elaborate chess match that traders see taking shape, if Mesa seeks just a piece of



T. Boone Pickens Jr.

Gulf and Gulf then seeks all of Mesa, Gulf would be able to buy Mesa before Mesa could buy Gulf. Under securities rules, a partial takeover takes 20 days while a full takeover can be done in 15.

Anticipating such a situation, if Gulf were to take over Mesa, Mesa's contract with its partners provides for it to surrender the voting rights on Mesa's Gulf stock. Gulf might then sue Mesa to prevent the transfer and, perhaps, secretly try to find another oil company to res-

l Companies in U.S. Are Looking for Mergers

them in trust accounts on , they pay little or no corpo-

strategy, advocated by T. Pickens Jr., use acquired in the chairman of Mesa Petro-Co., in his proxy fight with il Co., normally gives sharea greater return on their nent. But it also reduces ement control over the come from the trust unavailable rgy exploration or other cor-

purposes. ise, will very likely be more on. Oilmen "are empire s." Mr. Randol said, adding nior executives at large oil ties are not anxious to give trol of cash they might othuse for exploration or acqui-

> analysis also say, however, inpanies gearing up for takeis may be under increasing essure to get on with it as ction campaigns get rolling. pint to the Texaco and Royh/Shell offers and say that listrust of "Big Oil" and the ration of power among the 's biggest companies could come a powerful election-

faced with the prospect Justice Department would up its stand on antitrust. nd clearance, "the window ortunity may not last all fr. Randol said. Companies l about such a tougher "are more likely to make
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Co. (Ohio) and Atlantic Richfield

At Socal, Mr. Keller said he "took a long hard look" late in December at making an offer to buy Getty, and more recently considered, but decided against, bid-

ding for Superior.

"Comparing the cost of finding reserves with buying them is much harder than it might seem," be said, explaining that any cost analysis must account for the value of crude oil more than a decade from now when the added reserves would be

needed. "What will a barrel be worth? What will the tax regime be? It's all a mystery," Mr. Keller

for many oil companies to survive as their reserves decline. "Most oil companies see themselves liquidating," said James R. Schlesinger, the secretary of energy under President Jimmy Carter and now a senior adviser to Lehman Brothers.

"Since any corporation wants to

FTC Staff Said to Clear **Getty-Texaco Merger**

WASHINGTON - The staff of co's planned \$10.1-billion takeover of Getty Oil Inc., agency sources said Friday.

The sources said the recommendation was presented to the FTC's five commissioners, who are to vote Monday whether to challenge the

forced to unload.

whether to tentatively accept the time on Tuesday. as big enough, rich enough venture aiready challenged in court of the line suit against the venture aiready challenged in court by one competitor, Pennzoil Co., and a small Getty distributor in Corp., Socal, Standard Oil Rhode Island.

In trading on the New York Stock Exchange Friday, Getty shares fell 12½ cents to \$124.50.

Texaco stock rose 75 cents to and doom wrong," Mr. Randol said.

COOKERY SCHOOLS

Texaco is the nation's third largest oil company and Getty ranks 14th. Many consumer groups and energy experts contend that a

During the past several weeks, Pennzoil has sought to block the merger on the grounds the transacsuits in several states, but thus far

ing an antitrust suit in the Texaco-

ly going to be looking for any ways to hang on to a base of reserves," he

More than that, several of the largest oil companies remember all too well the major problems they have had with acquisitions outside the energy business. Mobil's Montgomery Ward department store chain, acquired in 1978; Exxon's Reliance Electric subsidiary, acquired in 1979, and Sohio's Kennecott copper mining subsidiary, acquired in 1981, have all lost money

for their new parent companies. Thus, diversification is out of favor. Instead, oilmen, and the in-vestment hankers who finance their tender offers, are "getting hack to their knitting," Mr. Randol said.

Another development making acquistions more attractive is a long awaited, albeit quite modest, turn-around in oil consumption. Following a six-year decline, in which U.S. oil demand fell from an average of 18.9 million barrels a day last year, most industry economists believe demand will rise slightly this year,

Thomas Burns, an economist at Socal, said he expects U.S. consumption to rise to 15.3 million barrels a day this year, with prices

These signs of improvement are hardly enough to eliminate all the industry's problems. Certainly, the ning at less than 50 percent.

Indian Refusal to Accept Lower Rank At World Bank Endangers Aid Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - India's refusal to accept a lower ranking in the hierarchy of stockholders of the World Bank — from seventh 10 ninth place — has jeopardized a compromise affecting billions of dollars of aid to the poorest countries, international financial offi-

The adjustment in shareholdings is part of a complex package of agreements that had been expected to go to the executive board of the bank this week, but that now has been held up by the wrangling over ranking.
A similar disagreement over

ranking among the five large industrial countries took months to resolve last year because of the national sensitivities involved.

Under the provisional agree-ment, which is also part of the current package of delicately balanced compromises, Japan would become No. 2 in the lineup, after the United States. West Germany would slip to No. 3, and France and Britain would share the No. 4 spot. Japan currently shares the No. 4 spot with Japan insisted on the promotion,

which reflects its new economic strength in the world. To get other countries to go along, it offered to make a substantial increase in what is contributes to a fund for the poorest countries.

This would, in effect, push In-dia's share below those of Saudi Arabia and Canada, pritting it in ninth place. Officials from several developed

and developing nations and the World Bank itself have expressed fears that if the conflict with India was not resolved soon, it might endanger two other crucial elements in the package.

The first element is a \$9-billion contribution by 31 donors to the International Development Associ-ation, a World Bank agency that makes interest-free loans to more than 40 of the poorest countries, including India. India has been getting about one-third of the association's resources in recent years. It was to this association that Japan promised to be more generous.

The second element involves an \$8-hillion selective capital increase of the World Bank. That increase would enlarge the base from which day in 1978 to 15.1 million barrels a the bank itself can make loans for food development, power stations, port facilties and other projects in early 100 Third World countries. India is also one of the biggest recipients of World Bank loans.

Commenting on the problems posed by India, one international official who asked not to be identified said Thursday that "It's one of the worst types of disputes because so much national presuge is in-

A representative of a country sympathetic to India said. "I sincerely hope that India, after it has made its problems known will not jeopardize this very difficult agree-

India's representative un the World Bank Board, Himadri Narayan-Ray, declined to discuss the issue. But an Indian official who asked not to be identified said India was being asked to take the "biggest downgrading" of all the countries in the adjustments, which he indicated was unfair to the country with the second-largest population and also largest democ-

racy in the world.

resentative, also refused to comment A U.S. Treasury official said: "We understand there are certain technical problems that have arisen, but we believe they are unlikely to interfere with an ultimately sat-

isfactory outcome." Frank Vogl, director of the World Bank's Information and Public Affairs Department, similarly spoke only of "technical difficulties between the shareholders "

The rankings are adjusted every few years in take into account changes in the economic strength of the 144 members of the World Bank, formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Unit Says U.S. Recovery Key To Latin Debt Improvement

By Robert Burns The Associated Press

NEW YORK - The Latin American debt crisis is "far from over" and will grow worse if the economic recovery falters in the United States, a leader of a U.S. study group says.

Robert D. Hormats, co-chairman of a group conducting a yearlong study of Latin America's debts, said Thursday that continued U.S. economic growth would mean more export business for the Western Hemisphere's poorer na-tions, thus helping to lessen the

debt problem. He said that while the Reagan administration and Congress have been focusing on the political strife in Nicaragua and El Salvador, a broader view must be taken of Latin America, where the foreign-debt

problem "remains urgent." A worsening of the deht problem would threaten the region's stabil-ity, said Mr. Hormats, a vice president of the investment hanking division of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

His comments contrasted with a World Bank report earlier in the week that said the worst of the debt crisis was over.

Anne O. Krueger, vice president for economic research at the bank, said Monday that "debt is no longer a crisis but simply one of those concerns that we'll be living with for a long time." The foreign dehi of Latin America and the Carribean is estimated

at about \$300 billion. The region includes the developing world's two largest debtor nations — Bra-zil, which owes \$93 billion, and Mexico, whose debt is about \$80

The Hormats group of 26 U.S. limit set by the cabinet.

mer government officials estimated that Latin American countries would require an additional \$60 billion in outside funds in the next three years just to keep their econo-

mies afloat The study was conducted under the auspices of Americas Society Inc., a privately financed group that works with several organizations in promoting business and social ties in the Western Hemi-

Bank Changes Are Assessed

(Continued from Page 9) this could be easier than raising new capital.

A DG Bank spokesman said a number of theoretical courses of action are being considered, of which Mr. Kremer's suggestion is one, but no decision is likely to be

The DG Bank spokesman said it is currently just within the 18-times capital limit when applied on a consolidated basis, thus including subsidiaries in Hong Kong and Luxembourg.

But this only bolds as long as DG Hypotheken is not included. If the mortgage bank's operations are included, DG Bank would be above 20 on the ratio of lending to basic capital.

Banks have three options if they are above the 18-times ratio. They can reduce credit volume, raise capital or cut back holdings of a subsidiary to below the 40-percent

were chasing dollars and throwing away both hard currencies and hard assets. Last week the tide turned and the IOG funds

Have a

Bull Market

Key Overlooked

Price Movements

Make it Possible

in a Week

were moving uphill against a cas-cading of relative values involv-ing the U.S. dollar and the Dow Jones Industrial average. From levels where the IOG team has been accumulating during recent shakeout intervals, gold tacked on \$24 and tumber gained by three daily limits. Recently-bought Deutsche Marks were up 1.5 cents against the dallar; and in terms of futures-market leverage some of these gains equalled ain a few days the percentage of enhancement that a cons tive investor hopes to make through the course of an entire 2year built market in blue chip equi-ties. There were speculative gold stocks, meanwhile, that had risen stocks, meanwhile, that had risen 80 and 100 percent since they were first added in October to IOG Gold Fund holdings—exam-ples having included Davidson Tisdale, International Corona and Score Resources, As New York blue chips went into another tailspin a week ago, we were also finding discarded high-tech issues with multiple gains in their future; and we feel our complimentary

weekly reports can be of particu lar value to you during this interval of important turns in growth tides. Simply telephone, telex or

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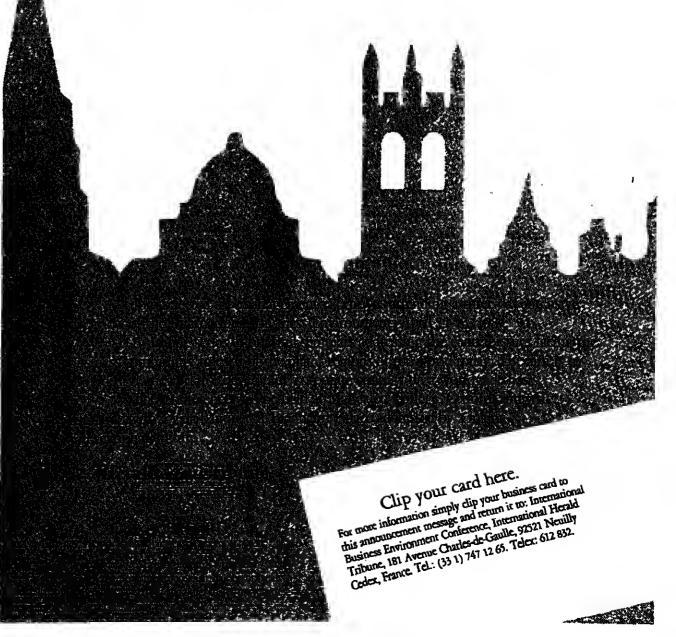
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the Federal Trade Commission recommended approval Friday of what would be the biggest corpoplenty of reaction. rate merger in U.S. history - Texa-

transaction on antitrust grounds. Sources said the FTC staff reached a proposed consent agree; ment with Texaco that would require the company to sell portions all have been insuccessful.

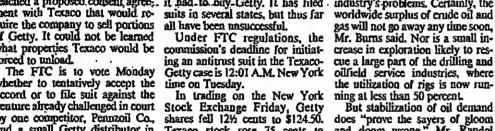
of Getty. It could not be learned Under FTC regulation what properties Texaco would be

sent agreement could not be made until after a 60-day period for public comment. There would likely be

merger would violate antitrust laws and escalate prices.

tion violated a previous agreement it had to buy-Getty. It has filed Under FTC regulations, the commission's deadline for initiat-

accord or to file suit against the In trading on the New York



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